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EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Insurgent Fire Slackening Before Paris.

A Brief Armistice Agreed Upon and Declared.

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A Brief Armistice at Last—A Terrible Scene of Ruin in Neuilly—Distressing Condition of the Inhabitants—Their Married Exodus.

PARIS, Tuesday—Noon.—There was an armistice today. A committee of five members of the Commune was appointed to preside over the entry of the sufferers from Neuilly and ; to take steps for the accommodation of the destitute. All the vacant apartments in Paris have been requisitioned and inventories taken of the furniture, and seals placed on all portable objects. At an early hour today Portes Binoche and Ternes presented extraordinary scenes—carriages, ambulances, and all kinds of vehicles, crowded with men, women and children, rich and poor, all clamorous to leave the horrible city. Only persons possessing conveyances were allowed to leave, however. Some took up decent women who wished to go in search of their relatives at Neuilly. There was great distress outside the gates. The night was pitiable. Nationals, many drunk; thousands of poor collecting remnants of furniture; ambulances seeking wounded; houses torn open by shells; railings and lamp-posts ripped up, trees cut off and horses killed at the barricades, where in spite of the armistice, the Nationals were working. The devastation was horrible. At a point near the junction of Avenue Rouie and Rue Orleans, it was evident nothing with life could have existed under such a storm of iron hail, and many were the impromptu places of shelter resorted to. There was a strange mixture of ruins and magnificent furniture. The Asylum for the Aged and Bedridden was full of wounded, and everybody was hurriedly placing the sick and dying in vehicles and their goods in vans before the slaughter would recommence. On the Elysées crowds of persons were viewing the scenes of destruction or moving furniture. The Ottoman Embassy was being dismantled. Many distinguished persons were present. By 5 o'clock 50,000 people had gathered at the ramparts waiting to see the first shot fired.

The St. Croix is all in ruins. In it was found a young man much emaciated, who had lived in the cellar three weeks. Last week the Nationals came to the place and demanded the plate and the money, and the following day the priests removed to the English Convent, next door. On Friday last the Communists returned, visited the English Convent, and demanded the priests. The concierge attempted to save them, but those who could be found were seized and bound, and taken to Mazas Prison. The Nationals attempted to set the convent on fire. Today Porte Maillot is repairing by 400 persons. Every person going out is forced to carry a sack of earth to the work, and if any one refuses he is arrested. Three members of the Commune, accompanied by a brilliant escort, attempted to approach Versailles, but were driven back by the Versailles troops, who are stern and uncompromising in appearance.

At 4½ the people were hurrying home; at 4:50 there was a general stampede toward the fortress, and at 5 o'clock the Versaillists had withdrawn behind the barricades where they had been fraternizing with the Communists. There was no firing from the Neuilly side till 6 o'clock.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT OF FORT ISSY.

VERSAILLES, April 27—Night.—There has been a bombardment of Fort Issy all day and a breach is distinctly visible. The Prussians permit the Versaillists to erect batteries between the forts, but if the insurgents approach they will fire.

An attack upon Issy has been arranged.

Fort Issy to be Evacuated by the Insurgents—The Blockade of Paris Commenced.

VERSAILLES, April 26.—Fort d'Issy replied but feebly yesterday to the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army, at Meudon, Cretaiel and Chatillon. It is thought the insurgents will soon evacuate the fort, as the incessant fire of the Government batteries prevents repairs of the breaches already made in its walls. The army of the Assembly are establishing pontoon bridges across the Seine, at Puteaux and Neuilly.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Brussels, today, says the Northern Railway Company has notified all its station-masters that the blockade of Paris commences at once, and that provisions destined for the French capital must be retransmitted to their senders.

Opening of the Siege Works—The Assembly in Favor of Reconciliation.

VERSAILLES, April 26.—Evening.—Fort d'Issy ceased replying at noon today, but the outer batteries continued firing. The first parallel of the siege works was opened today. In the Assembly, today, M. DUFAURE said the Government was in favor of reconciliation as soon as order was restored.

The Versailles Batteries Open Fire—A General Attack to be Made on the Paris Forts.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, via LONDON, April 27—3 A. M.—The Versailles batteries commenced firing vigorously today along the whole line, and especially against the southern forts, which replied feebly. The seige works are actively prosecuted. A second parallel has been commenced. The Communists have made several sallies to interrupt the work, and desperate encounters have taken place at Bagneaux, Clamart and Chatillon.

A general attack on the forts is expected to-night. The Commune has sent its best battalions to the south. The defense, nevertheless, appears to be insufficient.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Italian Church and State to be Separated—The Austrian Diet—The Recent Massacres in China.

FLORENCE, April 26.—The discussion of the Papal guarantees continues in the Italian Senate.

The Minister of Justice has announced in the Chamber of Deputies the approaching introduction of a bill for the separation of Church and State.

PESTH, April 26.—The Lower House of the Austro-Hungarian Diet will close its sessions on the 17th of May.

SHANGHAI, April 12, via LONDON, April 26.—Advices from Pekin state that the Imperial Government has made a demand upon the foreign Ambassadors that schools for the education of females be abolished, that the teaching to male subjects of the Empire of all doctrines opposed to those of CONFUCIUS be forbidden; that missionaries shall be considered Chinese subjects; and that women shall not be permitted access to the Empire in that capacity. The Ambassadors are also notified that the attendance of women upon religious service is one of the occasions for the recent massacres of foreigners, and that, though those events cannot but be deplored by the Imperial Government, compensation for their commission is absolutely refused.

EASTER AT VERSAILLES.

An Agitated State of Affairs—Fondness of the French for Rumors—How to Gain a Good Night's Rest—The Newspapers—The Assembly—Political Clubs—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERSAILLES, Monday, April 10, 1871.

Yesterday, Easter Sunday, was one of the most agitated days that we have had since the 4th, the day of the battle. Of course everybody went to mass in the morning; but in the evening the population of Versailles crowded upon the avenues, and there were rumors afloat which were worthy of the best days of the siege. The roar of the cannon had not ceased toward Courbevoie and Asnières, and the heavy guns of Mont Valerien joined in the chorus at times. Some averred that they could hear the rattle of small-arms, and the rumor spread that the attack upon Paris had begun. A General riding by was called on for the news. "All goes well," he replied; "a good day for us." There was joy in every heart at this response, which was magnified a thousandfold by those who had been already carried away by their imagination. It is curious to note how excited the French become over unauthenticated rumors, some of them too absurd to be credited. Soon after 5 o'clock the joy reached its climax, when a dozen prisoners were brought in, and with them the rumor that the troops of the Assembly had entered Paris and were firmly established upon the Trocadero. The enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds. Men wept alone; others threw themselves into the arms of a friend in a transport of joy. Such was the belief last night when darkness came, and many a man slept peacefully through the night on dreaming that he could enter Paris in the morrow. This morning it was ascertained that nothing at all was done by the troops; they did not gain an inch upon the city, and the artillery alone was engaged in battering upon the Porte Maillot. The positions of the infantry remained just as they were the day before, and the Trocadero was in possession of the curious, who carry their camp-stools and lorgnettes to view the battle in the distance. But if carried away by such rumors into extravagant demonstrations of joy, the truth seems to bring little or no disappointment. The same follies will be committed this evening over rumors be less absurd, and the excuse for them is that they at least give the people a peaceful and happy night.

DEARTH OF NEWSPAPERS.

One of the most unpleasant things connected with our situation is the want of newspapers. The *Gaulois* and the *Soir*, printed on half sheets, are the only journals which are published at Versailles. These are called newspapers—but such newspapers! One is profoundly disgusted after reading them to see how many words have been used to say nothing at all, and to find that after all there is nothing given which could be called news. The majority of the space is given up to fulsome praise of "our brave and noble soldiers," and one reads a column upon the return of certain regiments after four days of active service. It is impossible to glean from these journals any clear idea of what is going on, either at Versailles or Paris. The journals of character like the *Figaro*, *Les Debats* and *La Patrie* have been suppressed by order of the Commune, and there remains only such sheets as the *Vengeur*, *Le Pere Duchesne*, *Le Mot d'Ordre*, *Le Cri du Peuple*, and half a dozen other sheets with similar titles. The *Liberté*, suppressed in Paris, has taken refuge at St. Germain, its first impressions in that town being put in circulation yesterday. I nearly forgot the *Officiel*, of the Thiers Government, a journal as badly conducted as it is badly printed. Two or three other journals have made their appearance here, only to disappear a few days later, as is said by order of the Government. Whether this is true in all cases or not, I happened to see the seizure of one of them in the hands of a dealer. Every copy offered for sale was seized by the Police, and having one of these papers in my pocket, I searched in vain for an article to justify the measure.

SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

There was no session of the Assembly yesterday. Easter, and but a short one the day before. Yet, during the short session of Saturday, the Chamber managed to act in a rather shameful manner, and to show no great amount of dignity or good manners. True, there was a born in the tribune, but he should have been put down promptly. Instead of that, one side of the house encouraged him, for the fun of the thing, while the other side shuffled and cried, and shouted "enough." The bore went on with his speech despite the noise, the jeers and laughter. The day before there was a curious scene regarding the appointment of Mayors. M. THIERS claimed the right of appointment as a matter of necessity. M. LANGLOIS opposed him. When, in a fit of irritation, M. THIERS threatened to resign, the power was granted him. There was silence for a moment. "We have need of you at this moment, and must pass the subject," said the Left, refusing to vote one way or the other when the question was put. This is the first time that M. THIERS has carried a measure by so open a threat, but at this time it would be suicide to overthrow the Government.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Although there were no operations as all upon the west during the day of yesterday, there was a very strong movement of the insurgents toward Chatillon, which they threatened again. It must be confessed that they showed extraordinary activity during the entire night in throwing up lines of works. At the entrance to the village they had a strong barricade, armed with two cannon of heavy calibre. To establish a force there without attracting attention, the insurgents came in small groups to effect their concentration. In this manner ten thousand men were gathered last night in the villages of Chatillon, ready to attack the Battery and works beyond, held by the troops of Versailles. The position occupied by the insurgents is a remarkably good one, and so long as they hold it, Versailles will be under constant menace. This will show, too, how little the 100,000 troops of the Assembly has really gained since the struggle began.

Although appointed to the command of the army some days ago it is not until to-morrow that MCMAHON, Duc de Magenta, really takes charge of the forces. Naturally we have great hopes in him, but men have failed us so often since this war began, that one must be a Frenchman to half with enthusiasm the last hero who is to save the country. Already the crowd is beginning to shout for MCMAHON, and, with many a mysterious nod and smile, men tell you that we shall see other things when the army is in his hands. Let us hope that this may be true for this once, since never was there greater need of a little military boldness and ability.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The three great factions of the Chamber, the Legitimists, the Orleanists and the Republicans, are beginning to separate and to unite in clubs. All see the necessity of party organization, but there are so many shades of opinion in each of these great parties that it is impossible to bring them together in any one club. The Republicans had two clubs already established, and now another, called the Republican Centre, is founded, and has its meetings in the ancient *Jeu de Paume*. Each of these clubs meets two or three times a week. The President of the Legitimist Club is M. LE DUC D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER; the President of the Orleanist Club is M. SAINT-MARC-GIRARDIN, member of the Academy, and deputy from the Haute Vienne. The Republicans have tried in vain to unite their members in less than three clubs.

In spite of the fine promises of the Commune and the Committee of the National Guard, a large number of laborers of Paris begin to complain of a régime which puts an end to all labor, and takes away from honest citizens the means of earning their living honorably. Among others may be cited the typographers, and the vast *personnel* of the journals of Paris. Seven of the larger journals have been suppressed, and five being forced to suspend, a very large number of printers and pressmen have been thrown out of employ in the worst of all times, and when there is no money to be had or earned in other ways. Besides this, the vast book establishments are *stopped*, throwing ten thousand men out of employ. The reckless among this number have gone into the Garde Nationale for the pay and emoluments, but the honest portion are living in misery and without resources. This is but one class of the population, but all branches of industry are suffering in the same manner.

Since Saturday last the Prussian sentinels have been doubled at Aubervilliers and St. Denis, and a battery of artillery has been pushed with the guns turned upon Paris. An extra vigilance is observed in all the movements of the Germans, and they openly aver that they only await orders to attack the city. Yesterday the garrison at St. Denis received a reinforcement of 5,000 men from the Garde Royale.

The quarrel between ROCHEFORT and CLUSERET is of public notoriety, it growing out of an article by the former in the *Marseillaise*. Since that time these two "Reds" have been mortal enemies. CLUSERET, probably to revenge himself for the bad notions of his former friend, generously offered a command of insurgents to march against the traitor ROCHEFORT. ROCHEFORT, however, seems to keep up his ill-feeling, for he promptly declined the gracious offer of the Secretary for War.

During the combats of the past few days Paris has again suffered from bombardment. This time the shells fell into the Avenue de la Grande Armée, two striking the Arc de Triomphe. Only small damage was done to this splendid monument. A shell also exploded in the yard of the Ottoman Embassy, badly damaging the yard and the gates.

ASHBY.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, Receives a Serenade—The Medical Society—The Fair Case Given to the Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 26.—Ex-Senator HENDRICKS, of Indiana, started east yesterday. He declined a serenade by the Democrats of San Francisco, and an invitation to make a speech.....The Medical Society here is making extensive preparations to receive the Eastern delegates to the Convention soon to be held. The Sacramento Society has subscribed $1,000 toward the expenses. A steam-boat excursion down San Francisco Bay and outside the Golden Gate will be a feature of the entertainment of the visitors.....District-Attorney BYRNE closed his arguments in the Fair case today, at 2½. Judge DEVINNELL then delivered his charge to the jury.

Mrs. Fair Convicted of Murder in First Degree.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The jury in the case of LAURA D. FAIR, on trial for the murder of A. P. CRITTENDEN, remained out forty minutes, when they returned a verdict of "Murder in the first degree." The prisoner appeared somewhat paler than usual when she was taken from the court-room, otherwise she was unmoved. It may not be improper to say that this verdict, until within the last week, was not generally believed possible, nearly everybody expecting the trial to prove a farce, ending with the acquittal of the prisoner or a disagreement of the jury. Nine-tenths of the community regard the verdict as just and a proper vindication of the law and a rebuke to the doctrines put forth by the defense in the case.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

Murder of a County Commissioner—The Atrocious Murder of Mr. Melton and His Wife.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, April 24.

Information from a reliable source reached the city, Saturday, of the murder of PETER J. LEMARE, Esq., Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Clarendon County, while riding in his buggy, on the road about two miles from Manning, by parties unknown. The body when found was pierced by six bullets, and the usual marks of tracks in the neighborhood indicate that the murdered man was attacked by a considerable party. When our informant left no clue to the murderers had been discovered. This is one of the most cowardly murders yet perpetrated by the assassins who are bringing woe to our State.

Mr. LEMARE is the same man referred to in the *Union* several weeks since, as having been visited by a body of disguised men, who, it was reported, ordered him to leave the State, and probably his refusal to do so has resulted as above narrated.

Information from Chesterfield County, up to last Wednesday, the 21st inst., confirms the accounts of midnight murders committed there, and gives further particulars.

Mrs. MELTON expired at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, while a small body of friends were at the grave burying his wife. By permission, the following extract is taken from a letter sent through North Carolina by a Northern woman. She says:

"I went up there Monday morning early and found Mrs. MELTON lying dead on the bed by the side of her wounded husband, and her daughter in the same room. It was a terrible sight. The floor was saturated with blood, and Mrs. MELTON was completely covered with blood. We are compelled to keep guards out all night, as my husband's and Mr. DANE's life are constantly threatened. We do not dare trust the mails by the way of Ore at this time, and shall send a special messenger to Monroe. We are surrounded by enemies, and they are afraid we will send for troops. The colored people are frightened, and we cannot depend on them at all."

DETROIT, Mich., April 26.—A tunnel under Detroit River is fully determined upon. The work will probably be commenced within sixty days.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

JAPAN.

The New Coins—Description of the Watermarks Received at the State Department in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Advices have been received at the Treasury Department from Japan, covering an official statement and fac-similes of the new coins recently adopted by the Japanese Government. They consist of the one yen (or dollar) silver piece, weighing six grams, nine-tenths fine. On the obverse side is the usual Japanese dragon in the centre, surrounded by the yin, corresponding to 1871, the word Japan and the legend "one dollar," all in Japanese characters. On the reverse side is the sun and rays, which is the crest of the Mikado, and under this a wreath, on one side of grape leaves and on the other of oak leaves, fastened by a cord, forming a bow. This piece is the standard of value, and is legal tender for all amounts. The remaining coins consist of subsidiary silver and gold. The subsidiary silver is fifty sens, weighing 208 grains, eight-tenths fine; the twenty sens, weighing eighty-three and two-tenths grains, eight-tenths fine; the ten sens, weighing forty-one and six-tenths grains, eight-tenths fine; and the five sens, weighing twenty and eight-tenths grains, eight-tenths fine. The gold coins, which are legal tenders for one hundred pieces, are embellished on the obverse side in the same manner as the silver on the reverse are; in the centre the sun with radiating rays surrounded by a small wreath of oak and grape leaves and supported on each side by the imperial gonfalons, containing one the full moon and the other the quarter moon; above is the Treasury seal, small size, and below the crest of the head of the Treasury. The pieces are ten yens, (or dollars,) weighing 249 grains, nine-tenths fine; five yens, weighing one hundred and twenty-four grains, nine-tenths fine, and two yens, weighing forty-nine and six-tenths grains, nine-tenths fine. The copper pieces have on the obverse side the same blason, and on the reverse side very nearly the same, with the legend—"legal coin"—and their value. They consist of the one sen, (or one cent piece) (or one one-hundreth of a yen,) and weighing ten grains. The half sen, or one two-hundreth of a yen, weighing fifty-five grains, and the one rin, answering to our mill, weighing four-ten grains, being one one-thousandth of a yen. The subsidiary silver is legal tender for 100 pieces, the same as the gold, but none of these coins have been struck yet. The Governor of the Mint is now here, and purposes some changes, suggested by his examination of our system, one of which is the making of gold the legal standard and tender, and an assimilation of the weights to the standard proposed by the Convention on the Unification of Currencies.

In the Court of Claims today, the motion for the continuance of the case of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company was denied, and the case was assigned for trial on Tuesday next.

FIRES.

Stables and a Newspaper Office Burned in Indianapolis—A Brewery Burned—Other Losses.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—A fire at Madison, this morning, destroyed property to the amount of $40,000, and was only partially covered by insurance. The following are the principal losers: SWARMSTEDT & Co., wholesale drug-store; E. N. LANHAM'S clothing-store; the printing-office of the *Democratic Progress*; J. L. JOHNSON & Co., tobacco factory; JOHN ADAMS, tin and stove store. The wood-work of the new Masonic Hall was also destroyed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—The Union Brewery, at Rochester, Minn., was burned yesterday. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $3,500.

KEENE, N. H., April 26.—The finishing-shop and store-house of the Keene Furniture Company were burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $6,000; no insurance. The Cheshire Chair Company occupied part of the building. Nearly all of their stock was saved.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—Fire in Manchester, Mass., this morning, destroyed Messrs. RUST & MARSHALL'S saw-mill and furniture manufactory, the bark storage-house of JOHN KNIGHTS, and a dwelling adjoining. The loss is not yet ascertained. The property is insured.

A Serenade to Senator Fenton at the State Capital.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—Senator FENTON arrived in this city today, and this evening was serenaded at the Delevan House by the Republicans of the city. Fully 2,000 persons were present. In response to the enthusiastic calls of those present, the Senator made his appearance, and spoke as follows:

I gratefully accept this compliment as the kind expression of citizens of the State to one of their representatives in the work of earnest Republicans to an earnest Republican. We have fought many political battles together. We have won some victories and sustained some defeats. But I know I only accord you the honor to which you are fairly entitled, and feel that I but do justice to my own heart when I say that we have never faltered in our zeal for the success of Republican principles. For myself nothing shall swerve me from the line of duty which the paramount importance of the Republican cause marks out for all its followers. Enlisting with the party when its first breath pronounced the word of freedom, I yield to no man in sincerity of devotion to its principles, or in the earnestness of desire for its durable triumph. Upon the continued ascendency of its principles depend the peace of the nation, the protection of the loyal, the security of equal rights, the maintenance of the constitutional assurances, the rights of the public creditor and the preservation of the public faith. Their success is national prosperity, their overthrow would be national calamity. With such immense interests at stake to imperil its prospects, to incur the risk of defeat is to assume an appalling responsibility. Thenceforward, I shall make no warfare upon others. If any is made upon me, or any portion of the Republican Party, I regret it, not upon my own account, not merely on account of friends, but only so far as it hazards the success which is above all personal considerations. For this reason I have deplored the course pursued in reference to the political affairs of our own State. Failing in every effort to effect a better understanding I shall continue to perform my duties as a representative, and to discharge my obligations as a Republican, disclaiming all responsibility for divisions, and refusing any countenance to internal warfare.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Senator was vociferously cheered.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL also spoke briefly, and was heartily applauded.

The Latest Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The barometer continues nearly stationery, with unchanged weather at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The rains reported in Tennessee on Tuesday night have extended to Lake Erie and Maryland. The weather continues partially cloudy on the South Atlantic and Eastern States. Fresh easterly winds have prevailed on the Lower Lakes, and southerly winds on the Gulf Coast. The barometer has been variable on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast. It has fallen heavily north and north-west of Tennessee. Tonight's reports from the extreme north-east have not yet been received.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that rain, followed by high winds, will be experienced on Lakes Erie and Michigan, with rainy and cloudy weather south-eastward to the Atlantic and in the Eastern States. Partially cloudy and clearing-up weather are probable for the Gulf and extreme Southern States.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., April 26—7 P. M.—Barometer, 30.11. Thermometer, 19. Relative humidity, 60. Wind north north-west. Velocity eleven miles per hour. Messrs. EDWARD BURNAGE, of Dartmouth College, ALFONSO HALE, of Wakefield, and C. H. HITCHCOCK, walked up from Marshfield in less than three hours, today. There is no snow at Marshfield, and very little at the Summit. The only snowy peaks visible are Mount Mansfield, a few summits in Canada, Lafayette, and the adjacent White Mountains; all the rest of the country is bare. They has been the first clear day on the Summit for more than a fortnight. The frost feathers are remarkable fine, nearly equal to those of the Winter months. Some of the frost flowers closely resemble the alabaster rosettes of the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

THE EAST.

A Swindler Caught—Escape of Boston Burglars from Jail—The High Commissioner Declines to Visit Boston—Other Matters.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—CALVIN C. GOODWELL was held to bail in Lowell, today, charged with swindling a hotel landlord out of a board-bill. He had previously been in trouble for obtaining money from Dr. J. C. AYER and others, by assuming to be an attaché of the *Missouri Republican*, promising to puff their wares.....WILLIAM O'BRIEN, MICHAEL SWAN, JOHN HAYES and PATSEY MCCARTHY, under arrest for burglary in Boston, dug their way out of the Tombs this morning, and escaped.....Judge HOAR has extended an urgent invitation to the British High Commission to visit Boston before returning to England, but they have been compelled to decline for want of time.....The bill before the Massachusetts Legislature, authorizing railroad employes to act as Police officers, has passed with an amendment rendering railroad companies liable for damages when such officers exceed their lawful prerogatives.

Dreadful Murder Trials in Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, April 26.—In the Superior Court for Litchfield County today FREDERICK HALL, colored, was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Mrs. LOUISA RICHARDSON, also colored, in Warren, on the 1st of March. The accused made a confession in open Court, stating he had criminal intimacy with the woman, and a dispute arose about the price of the infamy, when she assaulted him with a knife, and he, using a club, beat her to death. It was evident that he did not tell the whole truth. He will be sentenced to be hanged to-morrow.

Another trial, more revolting in its details, began in the same Court yesterday, being that of JOEL W. PERKINS, of Cornwall, for incest and murder. The man was arrested two months ago, since which time the most shocking developments have come to light. During ten years PERKINS has been guilty of incest with six daughters, using compulsion in each case. One has given birth to five children. Two of these children are living, one having been born since PERKINS' arrest. The other three, it is believed, were murdered immediately after birth.

In the case of another daughter, the child did not survive. The wife of the accused died two or three weeks ago of paralysis. PERKINS is fifty-four years old, has always lived in Litchfield County, and worked as wheelwright and blacksmith. Though apparently intelligent and capable of holding a good position in the community, he has kept his family aloof from society and lived in abject squalor. PERKINS today confessed his crime, but denied having taken the life of his offspring.

THE WEST.

Sale of a Newspaper—National Capital Removal.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26.—The daily and weekly *Times* newspaper establishment was sold this morning at executor's sale. The property was appraised at $200,000. The property was sold to W. E. DAVIES, on behalf of the *Chronicle* Company, for $130,500. Next Monday the *Times* and the *Chronicle* will be united, and issued as an evening paper.

The following persons were the purchasers of the *Times*: Benjamin Eggleston, Joseph H. Barrett, Wm. E. Davis, R. H. Stephenson, A. C. Sands, O. W. Nixon, William Henry Smith, Robt. S. Coleman, William Penn Nixon, Jas. W. Sands, Wood Foadyck, James R. and John M. Wilson, Elias Longley, L. H. Call and Calvin W. Thomas. The above gentlemen are understood to be proprietors of the *Evening Chronicle*, and intend to merge the two papers into one on Monday, which will make a very wealthy establishment. The daily and weekly circulation is 100,000 copies. The paper will be Republican in politics.

CATHARINE ROBERTS, the mother-in-law of one of the notorious MILLS brothers, has been found guilty of having counterfeit money in her possession, with intent to pass it. Col. NEWTON'S store, at Oxford, Ohio, was entered last night by burglars, who carried off silks valued at $800. A movement is on foot to open up census reports here, so far as manufacturers' returns are concerned, with a view to correcting inaccuracies, it being claimed that in many cases these returns are decidedly below actual facts.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The National Executive Committee on the Removal of the National Capital have determined not to call another convention of the friends of Capital removal until next year, because it is deemed best to postpone further public effort for the removal until the apportionments of representation under the recent census.

Movements of President Grant.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 26.—The President arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. He was met at the depot by the Mayor, Common Council and citizens, and escorted to the residence of Hon. G. S. ORTH, ex-member of Congress, where he held a reception.

After the Odd-fellow exercises, the Presidential party and a large number of invited guests dined at the Lahr House. Short speeches were made by the President, Gov. OGLESBY, and a number of others. The President left at 5 o'clock, on a special train for Toledo. The Vice-President also left soon after, on a special train for his home at South Bend, Ind.

The Dion-Parker Billiard Match.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The billiard match for the championship of America between FRANK PARKER, of this city, and CYRILLE DION, of New-York, took place this evening in the Crosby Opera-house, in presence of fully 1,500 people, including about 500 ladies. Betting was strictly prohibited by the Committee of Arrangements, and the game was consequently one of the most quiet and orderly ever played. Some difficulty was experienced in making a choice of referee, but finally JOHN M. COON, of Chicago, was agreed upon. About 8½ o'clock the game was commenced, DION winning the bank and choice of balls. The play was slow and careful at first, and the first call on the twelfth inning showed 101 for PARKER and 99 for DION. Nothing of note occurred to the eighteenth inning when PARKER, by a run of 51, carried his string to 203, DION 152. At the close of the next inning, PARKER, by missing an easy shot, left the four balls in a bunch for DION, who scored 40, slipping up on a very easy shot. PARKER followed with 75, going to pocket off a count, and secured the lead again, but a run of 69 by DION brought him to 331. PARKER 267. PARKER widened the gap by a score of 30, and attempting a difficult draw, failed to count, whereupon DION, by a run of 62, overtook and passed him. Then PARKER put in 75 and again took the front, going to the pocket for safety, and DION the same. The call on the twenty-sixth inning showed—for PARKER, 462; DION, 394. Then CYRILLE got away with 87, at the close of which he led his opponent one point—499 and 498. Six innings later the call was precisely even, both having 608. Things went quietly up to the fortieth inning, when DION, by the finest playing of the game, piled up a run of 103, which caused him to win PARKER'S score being 836. This run was accomplished up to the forty-sixth inning. When the call was made, DION had 939; PARKER 742. In his forty-ninth inning DION added 99 to his score, reaching it to 1,038, PARKER'S being 786. In the fifty-ninth inning call, the score stood: DION, 1,124; PARKER, 884.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Up to the 7th inning there was no incident of consequence. The score then stood 1,411 for DION, and 868 for PARKER. At the 7th inning PARKER obtained his first favorable break in the game, and by a series of fine position shots, scored 168, bringing his score to 1,041, while DION had reached 1,441. From this point out DION was enabled to keep things his own way, and won the game without difficulty by a score of 1,801; PARKER, 1,116. There were seventy-two innings. DION'S average 20; PARKER'S nearly 15½. Highest runs—DION, 183; PARKER, 168. Time of game, three hours and three minutes.

Indian Outrages in Dakota Territory—Military News.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, April 26.—A late arrival from Fort Buford reports an attack by the Indians on a party of nine white men sixty miles beyond that place. CHAS. HAWKINS and THOS. HARRINGTON were killed. They were from near Omaha. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, of Indiana, an employe, was wounded, but is recovering.

Capt. ANDERSON, of St. Paul, was accidentally shot through the heart by a comrade, at Fort Buford, April 2.

A barracks is building at Fort Buford, under the direction of Gen. BLOUNT, quartermaster, to accommodate ten companies of the Eighth Cavalry.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

Fifty-Second Anniversary of the Order—The President and Vice-President Participate in the Ceremonies in Lafayette, Ind.—The Day in Other Places.

PORTLAND, Me., April 26.—Eastern Star and Machigonne Encampments of Odd-fellows celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of the Order in this country today by a public parade, the members wearing new regalia. In the evening there was a promenade concert at the City Hall.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 26.—The Odd-fellows' celebration here today was a grand success, notwithstanding the rain. The procession was formed at 1 o'clock, and, after marching through the principal streets, halted for an address at the grove north of the city, where a stand had been erected. The prominent persons present were President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, Past Deputy Grand Sire Herndon, Hon. H. S. Lane, Past Grand Representative Morton, Hon. G. S. Orth and Chaplain Rev. W. R. Jewell. The exercises opened with prayer. Past Grand Representative SCHUYLER COLFAX was then introduced, and delivered an eloquent and appropriate address. He reviewed the history and progress of Odd-fellowship in the United States, which was attentively listened to, and elicited the most hearty applause from all present. After the address the President was loudly called for, and came forward, amid tremendous cheering from thousands present, after which Senator MORTON was called and addressed the assemblage.

Before closing the exercises, the Past Grand Representative, UNDERWOOD, on behalf of the ladies of the degree of "Daughters of Rebecca," of Lafayette Lodge, presented the Vice-President with a very handsomely-bound Bible.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—The Odd-fellows of this city in connection with a number of lodges in the vicinity celebrated their fifty-second anniversary at Danville, today. The principal feature was the unveiling a statue to the memory of Grand Master A. L. ADAMS, of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in this country was celebrated today by the encampments and lodges of the order in this District, in accordance with the proclamation of the Grand Lodge of the United States, that the 26th of April be set apart and observed by the members of the Order as a day of general thanksgiving, in grateful recognition and acknowledgment of the power and goodness of God in the preservation and prosperity of the organization. There was a grand procession; also exercises at the National Theatre, including several addresses and singing of two original odes. In the evening there was a continuation of the celebration at Odd-fellows' Hall.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—The fifty-second anniversary of the order of Odd-fellows was celebrated today with appropriate exercises.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 26.—The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows was celebrated today, by the Lodges in this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The annual picnic of the Odd-fellows was held today at the Encinal de la Meda. From 15,000 to 20,000 people attended.

Fifty-Second Anniversary of the Introduction of the Order into this Country—Celebration in Newark.

The Odd-fellows of New-Jersey yesterday celebrated, at Newark, the fifty-second anniversary of the introduction of their Order into this country. Over forty full lodges and encampments were present in regalia. Mr. JOHN DUNHAM was Chief Marshal. The procession, accompanied by the usual bands and banners, proceeded through the principal streets, arriving at the Rink at 4 o'clock, where the exercises of the afternoon took place. About 9,000 members had places in the procession, and it is estimated that 5,000 persons filled the Rink, which is handsomely decorated with emblematic devices. The exercises were opened with an anniversary hymn composed by Mrs. SMITH-LARSEN (Mrs. Partington,) of Boston, followed with prayer by Rev. DAVID WILSON, Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. An invocation was offered by J. M. MACFARLAND, of Washington, D. C. A history of the foundation, growth and work of the Order in New-Jersey was read by Orpah Rogers, secretary of Trenton, N. J. The first lodge was organized in New-York on April 26, 1819, on a charter obtained from the Duke of York Lodge, England. Since that time there have been 670,000 members initiated, $27,000,000 paid into the treasuries of the Order, $13,400,000 expended for the relief of brothers, $3,000,000 for the burial of the dead, and $400,000 for the education of orphans. In April, 1851, the first building erected by the Order was dedicated at Baltimore. The first Lodge in New-Jersey was instituted on the 26th of March, 1839, and the Grand Lodge of the State was organized on the 3d of August, 1848. Since that time 168 lodges and 25 encampments have been instituted, and 15,000 members initiated. After the reading of the history, an address was delivered by Rev. M. F. GARDIN, of Atlantic Lodge, Brooklyn, when the exercises were closed with an ode, followed by the benediction.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—PETER HOFFMAN, a member of American Six Engine Company, of New-York, was run over by a freight train in this city today, and instantly killed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—DANIEL L. MILLER, formerly President of the Erie Railway Company, and a wholesale druggist and petroleum operator, died at Riverton, N. J., last evening.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 26.—A Government boat capsized on the lake this afternoon, and a laborer named BRANNIGHAN was drowned.

BOSTON, April 26.—The Boston nine played the Harvards this afternoon, winning the game by a score of 23 to 4. The Bostons started this evening for New-York.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Owing to the rain the races were postponed until to-morrow.

COAL TROUBLES.

Another Unexpected Bomb-Shell in the Miners' Camp.

More High-Handed Proceedings by the Union Strikers.

Some Pluck Shown at Last by the Companies.

The Miners Summoned to Surrender at Discretion.

New Difficulties Looming Up to Prevent Resumption.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, April 26.—The arrival of the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing the intelligence that Messrs. MORRIS & WHEEN intended to sell coal to the companies, created a profound sensation among the miners, as it was the first intimation they had of the movement. A "Smellie" Committee of Union miners was appointed forthwith, when it was found that thirty cars, loaded with coal, owned by this firm, were nearly ready for shipment. This state of affairs being communicated to headquarters, the miners employed were ordered to cease work, which they at once did, and all further operations stopped.

During a conversation with Mr. WHEEN, this evening, he informed me that he had already secured the services of several men, who would be on hand in the morning, ready for business, and that he should cut coal and ship or sell it to whom he pleased, without further dictation from the Miners' Union. He also stated that he had notified the Mayor of his intentions, informing him that if he was not protected he held the city responsible for all damages that may occur in consequence. The miners in the employ of GRANT & Co., at Pine Brook, also stopped work today, because it was thought to be the intention of the Company to ship that coal to Binghamton. This mine has been running all Winter.

At both places the miners threatened to stop the process of loading, but committed no overt act, the proprietors standing by, fully prepared and determined, as they said, that coal should be cut, even though the whole force of the miners were brought to bear against them. So much for pluck. The cars were loaded and will undoubtedly be shipped to-morrow. The latter company do not intend to mine any more coal until the resumption becomes general.

The answer of the companies to the communication from the miners has not yet been made public. I

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA.

The steam-ship *Scotia*, from Liverpool April 15, and Queenstown April 16, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are two days' later than those of the *City of London*.

Gens. SHERIDAN and FORSYTH, and Commodore BOGGERS visited Woolwich Arsenal on the 12th, and were honorably received. They were admitted under the authority of a special order from the War Office.

The London *Times* of the 15th says: "The Orphitists of St. John, New-Brunswick, who were defeated last Autumn by a Newcastle boat, consisting of RENFORTH, TAYLOR, WINSHIP and MARTIN, have again challenged RENFORTH to find a crew to row them. This the latter has agreed to do, although the crew so conquered last year have been broken up. Articles of agreement have been entered into for a race for \$500 a side between the St. John crew and any crew RENFORTH may find to match them. The first-named crew are to row without a coxswain, and RENFORTH to have the option of rowing with or without one. The race is to be rowed on the bay of Arguin next on the Kennebecassis River, best of three miles. The English crew are to have a yacht allowed for their expenses. RENFORTH has not yet chosen his crew, but there is every probability of the English four being a good one.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Scene at the Murder of Gens. Lecomte and Clement Thomas.

A writer in the *Soir* gives the following graphic account of a visit to the garden in the Rue des Rosiers, which was the scene of the murder of Gens. LECOMTE and CLEMENT THOMAS:

"The street of the Rosebushes! You may in vain trust to the names of streets and to their peaceful aspect. When, having climbed over barricades and *mitrailleuses*, I arrived up there, behind the walls of the Temple, and saw this little street, with its pebbly road, its gardens and houses with but few stories, I fancied myself in the country, in one of those quiet suburbs where the town spreads out and dwindles to disappear at the edge of the fields. * * As one advances the street widens, becomes more animated. Two or three cafés in lines, cannons, guns in stacks; then to the left a large portion, before which National Guards smoke their pipes. The house stands back and is not seen from the road. After some hesitation the sentry allowed me to go in. It is a two-storied house, between a court-yard and a garden, with nothing tragic about it. In the court-yard, on the left, the door of Mr. PARENT, Thiers' cabinet-man is born of a vaudeville. The rooms of the ground floor open on the passage which leads from the little paved yard to the garden. They are light, airy, papered with flowery patterns. There the late Central Committee held its meetings; it was there that on the afternoon of the 18th the two Generals were brought, and that they felt the hangmen of their last hour. While the crowd stood in heaps in the garden, and the linesmen leant their hideous heads against the window-panes, seeming blood like wolves; there, at last, the two corpses riddled with balls, were brought, and there they remained exposed for two days. I passed with a heavy heart the three steps which lead to the garden, a front and urban garden, in which each dweller has his corner of gooseberry bushes and clematis separated by green trellis work, with gates to which bells are attached. * * * The anger of a crowd has been there. The inclosures were sown, the borders torn up; nothing was standing but some twenty lime trees, recently lopped, leafless, and raising their gray branches in the air like vultures' claws. An iron railing ran behind them as a wall, and showed the valley in the distance, immense, mournful, where the long factory chimneys smoke. Things soften down, as do living beings. Here I am on the scene of the drama, and I find it difficult to feel its power. The weather is mild, the sky clear. The soldiers of Montmartre who surround me look kindly enough. They sing, they play at corks. The officers walk up and down laughing. But a great black wall covered by bills, and the crest of which is crumbling, rises like a witness and relates the dreadful thing. It seems that all these were shot. It seems that at the last moment GENERAL LECOMTE, all them dignified and resolute, felt his courage fail. He tried to struggle, to fly, he ran several steps in the garden; then, instantly retaken, shaken, dragged, hustled, he fell on his knees and spoke of his children. 'I have never said he, sobbing. The father's heart burst through the soldier's taste. There were fathers in the crowd, and some voices repeated with emotion to this heart-stirring appeal; but the implacable volley would not hear a word. If we do not shoot him to-day he will have us shot to-morrow.' He was pushed against the wall. A Sergeant of the line almost immediately advanced toward him. General,' said he, 'if you will promise me suddenly changing his mind, he stammered two seconds more. And discharged his Chassepot full in the General's chest. The others had only to finish the deed. CLEMENT THOMAS never showed a moment's weakness. His back against the same wall as LECOMTE, but two paces from his corpse, he made head against death to the end, and spoke very harshly. When the guns were lowered too, by an instinctive gesture placed his arm before his face, and this old Republican died in the attitude of CESAR. Above the place where they fell against that wall, and naked as the mark in a shooting-gallery, some branches of peach are still trained, and an early flower blooms in white-ness, which the bullets have spared, and the powder failed to blacken."

Wonderful Light-Heartedness of the Parisians and Indifference to Danger.

The *Temps* thus describes the wonderful light-heartedness and indifference to danger shown by a great part of the Parisian population at the present time:

"Amid all these misfortunes, these infinite, these wounds to be feared at every step, this greedy death which runs about on every side, seeking whom it may devour, the Frenchman dreams not of danger. The drawbridge is lowered at the gate of Asnières. All the village ground are exposed to the fire of both parties, and you thank the country is deserted, the houses shut, and the roads solitary? Quite the reverse. The channel being free to me, against you, and the rule double, everybody seeks the neighborhood; foot passengers, horsemen, quidnuncs, families out for a walk, households sitting and nursing, can might imagine the whole scene of joyful proceedings on a fair-ramage to the land of Cocagne, and, to add spice to the whole, enormous, casemates loaded with sketchers ply through the midst of the fun. The smokers wander around and rub their lighters on the cannons. This disregard of danger, this labor, these dashes, this blood abominably shed, this anarchy which seems to seek its right channels, produce bitter reflections. I say this with grief how easy it would have been, when it was a question of defending Paris against the Prussians, under more manly and confident command, to have utilized all this strength, this courage, this devotion, which then had but one aim—the deliverance of Paris and of France."

Letter from M. Guizot on the State of France.

M. GUIZOT publishes in the London *Times* of the 13th the following letter on the present state of his country:

SIR: I think I may venture to say that no one can see the faults of my country more clearly than I do; no one can condemn them more intensely; the faults of France cause me even more sorrow than her misfortunes. But I never lose faith in her good qualities, although they may seem to be obliterated by the faults, and I am sure that the good which is in her will open an infinite resources even when her prospects are darkest.

Seven months ago France suddenly found herself without a Government and without an army. In this disaster it was Paris that saved the honor of France. And now Paris has met with her own disaster. The glory of the siege is followed by the disgrace of falling under the dominion of a violent and incapable mob, and becoming a prey to a detestable and absurd outbreak of dangerous fury. I must acknowledge that this has caused me more sorrow than surprise, for I have had some experience of revolutionary crises and their accompaniments. I know how my country falls into them, and also how it finds a way out again. I will not say how many revolutions France has originated or undergone since 1789, but she has always redeemed herself, and more than once with honor. I have never for one moment ceased to hope that she will again redeem herself free from the present revolution. But in this crisis there are two remarkable facts which we must not overlook. The revolution is not general, and it does not spread. Attempts to imitate Paris have not been wanting. We have seen them at Lyons, Marseilles, St. Etienne, Narbonne, and Toulouse. They have all failed, and have been suppressed in two or three days without any great effort. The National Assembly, elected during the crisis, is the very reverse of revolutionary, and the French nation evidently identifies itself and sympathizes with this National Assembly. Paris alone remains an alien to the national feeling, and has resigned herself to the will of an anarchical faction. And yet just call to mind what Paris has recently done and suffered. For five months she endured a siege without parallel among the great cities of Europe. During the more than seventy days, as well as evil, was violently excited, and the populace was influenced by all, indiscriminately. Then, again, all classes, rich and poor, wise and foolish, the Chaussée d'Antin and the Faubourg St. Honoré as well as Montmartre and Belleville, fought side by side against the enemy. Moreover, the civil and military classes were closely allied; they fought and suffered together, and the passions of each class were communicated to the other.

The siege is over; war with the Prussians ceases. Is it all ended? No. We pass immediately from foreign to civil war. Troops of the L[illegible] and the National Guard who remain loyal are expected to fire upon the men who have been fighting at their side against the Prussians. Many true and loyal citizens have hesitated so much between their duty to their country and their duty to their own safety, or rather their own existence, that they have not been able to decide. Others have had only to finish the deed. CLEMENT THOMAS never showed a moment's weakness. His back against the same wall as LECOMTE, but two paces from his corpse, he made head against death to the end, and spoke very harshly. When the guns were lowered too, by an instinctive gesture placed his arm before his face, and this old Republican died in the attitude of CESAR. Above the place where they fell against that wall, and naked as the mark in a shooting-gallery, some branches of peach are still trained, and an early flower blooms in whiteness, which the bullets have spared, and the powder failed to blacken."

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Drink, 1869;" "March to the Sea, 1865;" "Our General, 1871." The presentation being over, the doors were closed, and a collation served. Among those present upon the platform were, Collector CASEY, Col. STRONG, Gen. BECKWITH and Major ROY, the President of the Club.

The American Union Club is composed exclusively of white men.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Montreal is to have an Inspector of Meat.

The Yale Club of Cincinnati held its seventh annual reunion on Monday evening.

Three far-twenty-four Iowa Republicans have refused to be considered candidates for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Montreal *Witness* wasn't correct, and Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD isn't to be the next Governor-General of Canada.

The House of Representatives of Ohio has defeated, by a vote of 44 yeas to 47 nays, a bill creating an Insurance Department in that State.

The Wilmington *Commercial* continues to publish good reports of the prospect for peaches from all portions of Delaware.

The Legislature of Illinois is restrained by constitutional prohibition from voting away the money of the people for sectarian enterprises.

Gov. DAVIS has issued a proclamation quarantining the whole coast of Texas after May 10, against vessels from Southern ports.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has lectured in Baltimore in favor of the annexation of San Domingo, and expressed regret at the attitude of Mr. SUMNER on this question.

LENNGUS WHITE, heretofore a respected citizen of Surry, Va., is accused of having whipped his daughter, about twelve years old, so severely as to cause her death.

Some citizens of Wallingford, Conn., tarred and feathered a man on Sunday night, who had shocked their prejudices by his free-love and impious doctrines.

The new mansion for the Governor of Missouri, at Jefferson City, is expected to cost \$50,000. Four granite columns to ornament the front have been presented by Gov. BROWN, who owns the quarry from which they were taken.

A mild-mannered Cincinnatian went home drunk on Sunday evening, quarreled with his son, a boy eighteen years old, seized a pot containing hot water in which potatoes were boiling, and threw it with the contents upon him, scalding him and knocking him senseless.

An Illinois man is under arrest for killing a friend in Texas. It is alleged that after the murder he returned to Illinois and married his victim's sister, standing at the very moment of the ceremony in the boots he had taken from the murdered man's feet.

More than two years ago a vein of coal at Yatesville, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, took fire, and it has been burning ever since. Recently the fire has seemed to be increasing in extent and intensity, and the volume of smoke rising from it has been very large and heavy.

The Democrats of Maine will hold their State Convention in Bangor late in June, and will probably again nominate Gen. ROBERTS for Governor. Gov. PERHAM will be renominated by the Republicans. The time for their Convention has not yet been set.

CHARLES E. BACON pleaded guilty in the United States Court in New-Haven, on Thursday, of robbing the mails, and, in view of the fact that he is ill, he was let off with a sentence to pay a fine of \$500 and to be imprisoned one year. He was employed as mail agent on the New-York and Boston route.

A Boston lawyer, who unsuccessfully defended two counterfeiters, received from them as part of his fee a counterfeit \$10 bill. To them then straightway did he write thus: "You must not pass counterfeit money to counsel. I shall be obliged if you will settle." They being in prison, felt obliged to decline to settle at present.

A young man, GEORGE PELHAM by name, was stung on the ear by a honey bee, in Westkill, Greene County, on Thursday last, and died from the effects in less than an hour. The local accounts say that, soon after being stung, he "complained of feeling faint, and turned spotted."

By the law of 1870 regulating the sale of liquors, Commissioners of Excise in the cities and towns of this State must meet on the first Monday in May to grant licenses. The amendatory act introduced in the Assembly at the late session failed in the Senate, and the Excise laws, therefore, remain unchanged.

It is not hard to believe most of the stories told about the tricks of the tyros. Here is a very credible one, from the San Francisco *Chronicle*: "The types made us say that Senator LAWRENCE, candidate for Congress, was for HAIGHT as the Gubernatorial nominee. This was a mistake. He is for HAIGHT, and it was so written."

BERIAH MAGOFFIN is still urged by Kentucky Democrats for their party nomination for Governor, because he refused to raise troops to fight for the Union during the war, and because he resigned two years before the expiration of his term, when he found he could not do anything more to help the South, and that it was getting dangerous longer to oppose the North.

The Boston *Advertiser* remarks that the Republican Party has gained at the hands of President GRANT more than it dared ask for, all that it had a right to hope for, and much more than its enemies expected. He represents, it continues, at this moment the most advanced Republicans—that is to say, he is urging in all ways at his command, as no other man does, the policy of nationality and the policy of equal rights, which are the two cardinal principles for which the party exists at all.

There is joy in Pennsylvania and portions of Jersey. A Philadelphia paper thus explains: "Fortunately for all of us who desire that the multitudinous seas which roll in and out of Delaware Bay shall not be incarnadined with the blood of the belligerent oystermen of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, Gov. RANDOLPH, of the latter State, is a sensible man. When he received the very courteous protest offered by Attorney-General BREWSTER against the seizure of Philadelphia oyster-smacks, caught trespassing in the waters of New-Jersey, he did not assume an air of defiance. No; he issued an order, commanding the warriors at Maurice Cove to leave their oystering interests defenseless, and to sheathe their blades until what time the Courts can decide whether the claims of New-Jersey are as good as her clams."

Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON has published in a Boston paper a defense of himself against the accusations made by Gen. BUTLER, in Congress, in his contest with Mr. FARNSWORTH. Gen. GORDON says: "Although it is particularly offensive to a gentleman to be drawn into a controversy of this sort, I feel it to be a duty to notice the false imputations, as once before during the war I felt it to be my duty for the good of the country to accept BUTLER's invitation to serve as his Chief of Staff while he was on duty in New-York during the second election of LINCOLN. This service I rendered more than one year after the Court-martial to which he alludes took place, and when those proceedings were well known to him. It is needless to add that the cause of that Court and its result did not seem as heinous, or as 'improper,' as he terms it, when he invited me to serve as his Chief of Staff, as now when he strikes this cowardly blow in a place where he well knew it could not be returned."

A Skirmish in a Station-House—A Policeman Charged With Theft.

Commissioner BOSWORTH investigated a large number of complaints yesterday. Patrolman CARPENTER and Doorman BULGER, Fifteenth Precinct, were charged with fighting in the station-room of the Station-house, but the witnesses endeavored to make it a case of "skylarking," and thereby puzzled Judge BOSWORTH, who anxiously inquired what meaning the Police attach to the word. He found that it is indefinable by any single word, and in need to designate a transaction in which hard knocks are given and sometimes serious injuries inflicted, but in pure playfulness. Very many such affairs are reported by the Police, which would be declared very severe fights but for the use of the word, which so puzzled Commissioner BOSWORTH that the case was referred to the Board for further consideration.

A most singular case was that of Patrolman MALONEY, Fourth Precinct, charged by ALFRED PARSONS, of Troy, with stealing his pocket-book, containing new \$20 bills, and a number of articles which were not particularly mentioned. The facts appeared to be as follows: PARSONS, a stranger in the city, was taken to the station-house by MALONEY, and was searched before the desk by order of and in presence of Sergt. CHRISTIE, by MALONEY, who took from the pockets of the prisoner a watch and chain, some pennies, a penknife, and some other articles, but no money except the coins. PARSONS, being found sober, was taken to the cell, and just after leaving the office, met Doorman MALONEY, who swears positively to subsequent events. PARSONS' story is that when putting him in the cell, MALONEY thrust his hand into his pantaloons pocket and took out his pocket-book, which has not since been returned to him. DOORMAN MORNBERY, on the other hand, swears that MALONEY did not lay hands upon PARSONS except between the shoulders to give him a gentle push, which sent PARSONS into the cell. The doorman said it was morally impossible for MALONEY to have taken the pocket-book in the manner stated, and he saw it done. The officer did not enter the cell, and offered never do. When putting in a prisoner, unless it is necessary to "make a load of a man," which MORNBERY explained to mean carrying in a prisoner too drunk to walk. The case having these conflicting statements for the enlightenment of the Commissioners, was referred to the Board.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Final Triumph of the People Over the King.

"Learn to labor and to wait."—*Longfellow.*

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."—*Bryant.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For those who are battling in the cause of popular liberty, who are struggling to defend our institutions against the tyranny and the robbery of the Ring power, the above quotations have a peculiar significance. When the Psalm of Life was written, the author wisely reserved his best thought for the concluding line, which, with rare oracular brevity, seems to have been intended as a prophetic allusion to the political situation of the present day, for the work, the patience and the faith inculcated in that line are clearly and precisely what we need today in the great battle with corruption.

In all earnest work the value of the result is proportioned in some degree to the accompanying faith. This thought the author has rendered emphatic, by allowing it to culminate in the last word of the poem, and it seems to me that the work and faith thus linked together by the poet have been in no instance more fitly and forcibly illustrated in practice than in the widely-applauded course and policy, and tone and conduct of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The untiring zeal of this journal, and its unfaltering faith in the certainty of a final victory over those arch-enemies of our country, the brigands of Tammany Hall, have not failed to leave a deep impression on the popular mind. The people are not insensible that, in the desperate grapple with organized rapacity, they will have to depend, in a large measure, upon the counsels and the guidance of the public Press; and when our leading journals shall generally wake up to the responsibilities and duties forced upon them by the crisis, when they shall generally bring to bear in this conflict the undagging zeal, the living faith and the indomitable energy that have made the NEW-YORK TIMES the dread of all knaves and the hope and pride of all patriots; then the days of the Ring will be numbered; then the iron men of Police Headquarters and the true men of garcies will unite in a solid phalanx of honest voters to grapple with this giant despotism; and the hour of deliverance will be as hand," for the public Press will then represent the popular masses rather than party leaders, and will be masters of the situation; and when as length the muscreants that have sound rule in the dust shall be overtaken by the long-suppressed wrath of an outraged people, the country will be redeemed, for the uprising of the masses will be not only universal in its extent, but omnipotent in its reaction. The smothered indignation of an abused public will explode with the energy of a resistless tornado, sweeping before it the parasites and plunderers that have devoured the substance of the people, and fattened on the life-blood of the nation. That such will be the end of the present struggle no man can doubt who believes there is a God in history. Let us, then, accept the teaching of both of our great poets. Let us, with LONGFELLOW, "Learn to labor and to wait," and with BRYANT, hold fast the conviction that "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

CONRAD WILSON.

SPRINGVALE, N. Y., Monday, April 24, 1871.

The New-Jersey Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing in your paper numerous notes from the people, whereby many wrongs are brought to light, I thought you would give me a small space in your columns, and let the public know how a New-Jersey monopoly treat their customers. I live at a small place called Uniontown, on the New-Jersey Railroad. We have been trying to get a depot there. Two years ago the village raised money enough to build one, and offered it to the Company, but after many delays they said it would be necessary to buy a tract of land and give it to them, whereby they could straighten the road; which was impossible for us to do. Recently the subject has been revived, and we were given to understand that all the Company desired this time was ground enough to build on, and to lay track. They have been humbugging us with one excuse and another for the last two months, and we feel satisfied we am no nearer a depot than we were two years ago, since which time they have built depots at different places, namely: Menlo Park, Baptist Roads, West End, North Elizabeth, and other places, no four of which give the Company the same amount of business that we do, as the books of the Company show. Menlo Park, a mile from us, does not average two passengers a day the year round. I asked the conductor one morning, to satisfy a friend who was with me, how many he took up at Menlo Park on that trip. He replied very gruffly one, and that one belonged to the Road. We had twenty-three on our platform.

Now what influence was brought to bear to get the depot at Menlo Park we would like to know? We ask for information. Perhaps Mr. HOWELL can tell us.

GEO. W. WALKER.

A Case for the Board of Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday there was a case of small-pox in Sixty-second-street, east. Three weeks ago there was one case of small-pox and one of variolod in the same house. Two months since, the measles commenced running in the same house, and had the run of the street. There are no tenement-houses in the block; a few houses are let out in flats, but a more quiet, orderly and neat neighborhood cannot be found in the City. Frequent complaints have been made to the Board of Health by the neighbors, about an intolerable stench that comes occasionally from water-closets or drains, but all to no effect. No attention is paid to them. The neighbors have two settled convictions: First, it either comes from the ink factory on Sixty-first-street, or, second, from imperfect drainage, it being reported that the drainage from a number of the houses empties into a sink near the house of sickness, and not into the street-sewer.

It is the duty of the Board of Health to attend to this matter and remedy the evil, and we ask space in your columns for this statement, as private complaints are of no avail. SIGMA.

A Burglary Interrupted.

At an early hour yesterday morning burglars effected an entrance into the store of EDWARD D. PRATT, No. 836 Broadway, from the unoccupied store No. 33 Spring-street, which joins it on the rear. They had removed ribbons and laces, valued at \$500 to the latter, and were waiting for an opportunity to take them away, leaving a man on guard outside, at the corner of Spring and Crosby streets. Officer ROONEY, Fourteenth Precinct, coming up on patrol, this man noted so suspiciously, and finally moved away with such celerity as to attract the attention of the officer, who, making a careful examination of the neighborhood, found the stolen goods ready for removal. Assistance was called and the property placed beyond the reach of the disappointed thieves.

Coroners' Inquests.

Coroner YOUNG was yesterday summoned to hold an inquest on the body of HARRY BERGESON, who was found dead in bed yesterday at No. 272 West Nineteenth-street. As the deceased, who was forty-eight years old and a native of England, had been in the habit of using chloroform for rheumatic pains, it is supposed that he fell a victim to an accidental overdose of the drug.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOHN HOLLENSTEIN, aged 8 years, of No. 204 Avenue A, who died from tetanus produced through having his fingers accidentally crushed by a stone dropped upon them by PATRICK LOGHAM, while at play. There was no evidence to show malice on the part of PARSONS, who said he dropped the stone merely to break or bury JOHN's marbles, for the purpose of seeing whether or not he would cry. A verdict having been rendered accordingly, the Coroner discharged LOGHAM after administering a sharp reprimand.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOSEPH ROLETTE, who committed suicide by taking laudanum at a lodging-house, No. 507 Greenwich-street. ROLETTE had purchased the laudanum at a drug-store in Canal-street for the purpose of washing his face, as he was somewhat from blindness, and it seems poverty drove him to commit the act. He was thirty years old, and a pauper in the work-house, from which he had obtained a pass to visit the City.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Rigors of the Small-Pox Epidemic—A Question of Hospital Accommodations—Scattering of Cases at West Monk and Blackwell's Island Hospitals.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, it was ordered that suits be commenced in nineteen cases of violations of the Tenement-house act, and thirty-two cases of non-compliance. Several suits were ordered to be discontinued, for reasons presented by the attorney, twenty-four suits against physicians and clergymen were discontinued, all satisfactory excuses were given for failing to comply with the law requiring returns of vital statistics. Commissioner MANIERRE offered a resolution, which was adopted, that in all cases the attorney before commencing suits, shall give notice to the party and hear his explanation, if any he have.

The subject of the small-pox epidemic was regularly brought up by Dr. CARNOCHAN, inquiring whether there is now accommodation at Blackwell's Island for patients arriving at Quarantine, who are now sent to West Monk Hospital, which is strictly a Yellow-fever hospital, and will soon be needed for its legitimate purpose. He stated that since March 31 eighteen cases arriving at Quarantine, with small-pox have been sent to West Monk, of whom six have died, thirty-five been discharged, and forty-six remain under treatment.

Mr. MANIERRE said that yesterday there were 145 cases on Blackwell's Island, while there are fifty cases now in the City requiring to be sent there, and also utmost capacity of the hospital on the island is for 150.

Dr. CARNOCHAN said he had no intention of removing the forty-six now at West Monk until recovery, but he would be unable to receive any new cases; and as vessels arrive every day with small-pox on board, the matter is one of great importance. There are now 3,000 emigrants detained in the Lower Bay in vessels on which small-pox has appeared during the voyage. The subject was discussed by referring it to the City Sanitary Inspector, with instructions to report at the next meeting all obtainable facts as to the small-pox on Blackwell's Island.

Dr. E. HARRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, reported the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported to the Bureau, for the two weeks ending April 29, 1871: Week ending April 15—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 8; relapsing fever, 1; scarlet fever, 90; small-pox, 46; measles, 48; diphtheria, 12. Week ending April 22—Typhoid fever, 11; scarlet fever, 61; small-pox, 51; measles, 38; diphtheria, 10.

The number of families visited during the week ending April 22, by the inspectors, in which vaccination was freely offered, was 10,495, and in families and schools there have been 976 primary, and 6,226 secondary vaccinations, making a total of vaccinations performed during the week of 7,202.

Dr. BUSHELL, Registrar of Records, reported 330 registered deaths for the past week, being a decrease of 5 as compared with the previous week. There were 29 fatal cases of small-pox, a diminution of 3. Measles caused 13 deaths, the same number as in the preceding week; and scarlatina 18, a decrease of 7. One death was ascribed to scalding fever.

The Mayor was requested to furnish the Board with 1,500 copies of the annual report of the Board of Health, and fifty copies of the combined annual reports. A large number of bills were ordered to be paid, and, after the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

BASE-BALL.

The Rockfords Practising With the Jumpers.

The Yellow Stocking nine of the Rockford Club, of Brooklyn, have been getting into training by playing practice games with the leading junior clubs. They began with the crack nine of the Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, the strongest of the junior organizations, and defeated them, by a score of 21 to 9. They next had the late champion silver ballists of the new Brooklyn Club as opponents, and these players they defeated, by a score of 25 to 7. Yesterday they played the reorganized Warren Juniors, of New-York, a nine considered the strongest of all, and these "bore" they pollished off by a score of 35 to 6. These three junior clubs are all stronger players than some of the amateur nines, and all three showed better play against the Rockfords than the rusty amateurs of the Mutuals did on Monday; and yet the unpracticed Rockfords scored no less than 83 runs to 19 against the three clubs. Their last display showed them to be improving rapidly in their practice. In the game against the Warrens they opened in lively style at the bat, scoring 9 runs, but afterward they failed to earn a single additional run in the game. In fact, three or four of the nine did the most of the work. McCORMACK, DEHLMAN, GORDON and PETERSON playing finely in their positions. On the other Rockford nine all did well, but HINES, NELSON and GEDNEY, especially excelled in their positions. ALLISON and SWANDELL led at the bat, McCORMACK bearing off the palm on the other side. The umpire discharged his duties very satisfactorily, and seemed to be well posted in the new rules. We append the full score:

WARREN.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.
Dehlman, 1st b	2	1	13	0
McCormack, p	3	3	0	8
Jolly, 2d b	0	1	2	2
McKinney, 3d b	0	0	1	0
Kenny, c. f	0	0	0	0
Gordon, c	0	1	3	1
Cropsey, l. f	0	0	1	0
Clinton, s. s	0	0	0	2
Peterson, r. f	0	1	0	7
Total	5	6	27	13

ROCKFORD.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.
Allison, 1st b	6	7	7	0
Martin, p	4	4	0	1
McGee, 2d b	4	4	1	4
Gedney, l. f	4	1	0	0
Swandell, 3d b	4	5	1	1
Hicks, c	3	4	4	2
Snyder, r. f	2	2	1	0
Holdsworth, s. s	2	2	2	2
Shelley, c. f	4	3	1	0
Total	36	31	17	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Warren	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—5
Rockford	9	4	7	13	4	0	1	0	0—36

Base-Ball Notes.

Today the Boston nine—"Red Stockings"—will play their first and only game in Brooklyn on their first tour, as the games named in the Boston papers as being arranged are all off on account of some disagreement as to gate-money receipts. The Boston Club will play the Brooklyn Athletics on the Capitoline Grounds today at 3 P. M., and they will then leave to-night for Philadelphia. The nine consists of McVey, Spaulding, Gould, Barnes, Schafler, George Wright, Cone, Harry Wright and Burdsall, with Jackson as substitute.

The Mutuals will take the 9 P. M. train to-morrow for Waverly, where they are engaged to play the new nine of the Resolute Club of Elizabeth.

The Excelsiors of Brooklyn will have their opening day on the Capitoline Grounds to-morrow at 4 P. M. They will play with the Harmonics.

The Coming Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis.

The following-named gentlemen have been appointed as the Executive Committee to make the necessary arrangements for a fitting reception of the Grand Duke ALEXIS of Russia, on his arrival in this country, viz.:

Mr. W. H. Aspinwall, Mr. M. H. Grinnell, Mr. E. W. Stoughton, Mr. Wm. B. Duncan, Gen. Irwin McDowell, United States Army; Rear-Admiral Godon, United States Navy; Mr. R. Lenox Kennedy, Mr. Wm. T. Blodgett, Mr. J. Taylor Johnston, Mr. L. P. Morton, Mr. A. Bierstadt, Mr. H. Clews, Mr. S. J. Macy, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mr. R. W. Howes, Mr. Howard Potter, Mr. James R. Montgomery.

At a meeting of the above Committee, held on the 24th inst., Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL was elected President; Mr. JAS. R. MONTGOMERY, Secretary, and Mr. R. W. HOWES, Treasurer. A large Reception Committee, comprising many of our most prominent citizens, has also been appointed, and will be announced in a few days.

The Chatham-Street Dens—Descent on Twelve Low Haunts of Vice.

Yesterday morning Justice DOWLING issued warrants for the arrest of the proprietors of twelve low haunts of vice on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl-street and the junction with New Bowery. Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Fourth Precinct Police, proceeded, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to make a descent upon Nos. 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 91, 101, 103, 111 and 141 Chatham-street. The officers were all in citizens' clothes, and moved from the Police Station in two squads, one reaching Chatham-street by way of New Chambers-street, and the other by way of Park-row and Pearl-street. The officers then dropped rapidly into the various basement saloons along that block between the two streets, and also took possession of the first floor of No. 111, closing the doors of all the places as soon as they had effected an entrance. So completely and quickly was the raid executed that not one of the inmates of Chatham

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 26.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. 112⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '67 ..... 113⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '67 ..... 113⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '67 ..... 113⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '67 ..... 113⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '67 ..... 113⅜
2

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 23d-st.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Medaugh and Miss Patterson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LIAR. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Marlowe, Mrs. Chas. Jennings and Miss Rosa Rand.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
RICHARD III. Leading characters by Messrs. Neil Warner, Morton, Lewis, Miss Caroline Cavendish, Miss Fosdick and Miss Hawthorne.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
MORRISON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wambold, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
THE CRITIC. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Dawison, Parkes, Miss Clara Morris and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWINS THEATRE.
Second-ave., corner Fourteenth-place.
FLUCK. Leading characters by Mr. George Clarke, Miss Smithson and Miss Rose Burton.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LA JUIVE. (German opera.) Leading character by Mme. Lustigny.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
30th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....35
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The TRI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
Five copies, one year.....7
Ten copies, one year.....13
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less period than six months.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as noon in the day to ensure insertion. If received after 3 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 1,242 Broadway, junction of Broadway and 29th-st., corner of 29th-st., until 5 P. M., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An armistice was declared before Paris on Tuesday. The scenes attending the exodus of the suffering inhabitants of Neuilly were very distressing and pitiable. Measures have been taken for the succor of the destitute residents. A Brussels dispatch says the Northern Railway Company has notified station masters that the blockade of Paris commences at once, and provisions destined for the city must be returned to their senders. Fort d'Issy had replied but feebly to the fire of the batteries of the Versailles Army at Meudon, Crotteuil and Chatillon. It is thought the insurgents will soon evacuate the fort. The Army of the Assembly are establishing pontoon bridges across the Seine at Puteaux and Neuilly.

The Italian Minister of Justice has announced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the separation of Church and State.

GENERAL.

Recent advices received from Japan, at the State Department, were accompanied by fac similes of the new coinage of that country. It agrees in value, in a great measure, with the coinage of this country.

China advises state that the Government has demanded that the Foreign Ambassadors abolish schools for the education of females, and that the teaching to male subjects of the Empire of doctrines opposed to CONFUCIUS be forbidden. As the attendance of women upon religious service in one of the occasions for the recent massacre of foreigners, compensation for their commission is absolutely refused.

Judge HOAR has extended an invitation to the British High Commission to visit Boston, but they have declined for want of time.

The splendid yacht *Wanderer*, owned by LOUIS LORILLARD, Esq., proceeded to sea yesterday. She is bound to one or more Southern ports, and thence to the West Indies.

The finishing shop and storehouse of the Keene Furniture Company in Keene, N. H., were burned yesterday. Loss $8,000; no insurance.

PETER HOFFMAN, a resident of New-York, was run over by a freight train in Buffalo, yesterday, and instantly killed.

The Pilot Commissioners have directed that all shad-poles in the North River shall be removed at once, as an obstruction to navigation, and before Monday next.

The Cincinnati *Times* newspaper establishment has been sold, at executor's sale, to W. E. DAVIS, on behalf of the *Chronicle* Company, for $126,000.

A lady named CARLOTTA SARGOCCO, residing in the outskirts of Baltimore, near the Blind Asylum, was wakened a few nights ago, by some one stumbling in her room. She bravely grappled with the intruder, who was armed with a razor, which he used in a fearful manner on the lady's face and throat, subsequently making good his escape. No clue exists to the identity of the miscreant, though, of course, the detectives profess their ability to catch him. Mrs. SARGOCCO escaped fatal injury, though she sustained several frightful wounds.

Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt at Wayland, N. Y., on Tuesday. Bottles standing upon the shelves were shaken sufficiently to cause alarm, their contents being constantly agitated. The direction of the movement was east and west.

The Union Brewery at Rochester, Minn., was burned yesterday. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $2,000.

A fire at Madison, Ind., this morning, destroyed property to the amount of $40,000.

The Mississippi River is still dangerous, as the water is pouring in from the rear while falling in front. The draining-machines on the plantations are unserviceable, being choked up with the weight of the water.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, MICHAEL SWAN, JOHN HAYES and PATSEY MCCARTHY, under arrest for burglary in Boston, dug their way out of the Tombs yesterday and escaped.

The National Executive Committee appointed by the Saratoga National Convention in [illegible], to promote the removal of the national capital to some place in the Mississippi Valley, announces that it has determined not to call another Convention.

Judge HOAR is named as a candidate for Governor in Massachusetts.

The Odd Fellows throughout the country, yesterday, celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of this order in the United States.

In the case of LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, convicted of the murder of JAMES O'BRIEN, the writ of appeal to the Court of Appeals was yesterday signed. A stay of proceedings is also allowed until the decision of the appeal.

Mr. W. W. CORCORAN, the Washington banker and philanthropist, is very ill, and his physicians are not sanguine that he will recover.

The arguments in the case of Mrs. LAURA FAIR, for the murder of Ex-Judge CRITTENDEN, in San Francisco, closed yesterday, and the case was given to the jury.

One of the Rings "Improvements."

The sweeping changes in our local Government, introduced by the bills just passed at Albany, will not be appreciated in their full force till their effect is seen in actual operation. One of these measures has apparently excited but little attention, except from those more immediately interested; but if report is correct, it has drawn from persons high in position language which the Young Men's Christian Association would hardly approve proceeding from one of its members. We refer to the provision making the Mayor a member of the Board of Police and Health. Hitherto the Board of Police has been nominally non-partisan, consisting of Messrs. BOSWORTH and BARR—he of the "ancillary qualities"—as representing the Democrats, and SMITH and MANIERRE as representing the Republicans. To be sure, when Tammany wanted anything, it has always been able to procure the silent approval or active assent of one or both of the so-called Republicans; but in order to keep them quiet it has been necessary to give them some power, a right to appoint some of the patrolmen, and an occasional Sergeant and Captain. But now the control of the Police is in form, as it has been for a year past, in fact, turned over to the Ring. Mayor HALL becomes a full Commissioner in all respects, (except that he is to appoint no patrolmen,) so that by his vote in all promotions and in all questions of adopting rules, and giving instructions to the Superintendent, Tammany has absolute control and need no longer throw even a bone to Messrs. SMITH and MANIERRE. They are reduced to a powerless, useless minority, with only the right to protest, and to receive with gratitude such stray crumbs of patronage as the Ring may give them from time to time, rather than be deprived of their useful services as dummies. It is said that one of the "bones" that is to be thrown to them, is the removal of Judge BOSWORTH from the Presidency of the Board. The venerable Judge chafes under the yoke of the Ring. Even his jovial disposition cannot prevent him from showing this. He wants some pretense at least of decency kept up, and cannot gracefully bend his aged knees at the feet of TWEED and SWEENY, or accord to them and their friends that social equality which they claim. So it is said that Mr. SMITH is to be put in his place as President of the Board. The Ring do not often err in the selection of their tools, and they think SMITH will serve their purposes better than BOSWORTH. We are so completely in the power of the Ring that we do not venture to differ from them.

This giving to the Democracy the formal and absolute control of the Police has, perhaps, some advantages, even in a public point of view, as placing the responsibility where the power is also lodged. In one respect it is certainly an unmixed good, and that is, in its effects upon the Republican Party. The two or three dozen members of the Republican General Committee, who hold positions under the Police and Health Departments, can no longer even pretend that they do not hold office under Tammany. They can no longer urge the hollow excuse that they are in a non-partisan department, whose organization and control is what it was made by the Republican Party. They are now as much at the control of the Ring as if they held their places directly under TWEED. If, while continuing to occupy such positions, they can remain true and uncorrupted Republicans, their virtue must be of the stern kind not often found in official circles. They certainly ought not to subject their constitutions to the severe strain involved in endeavoring to be at once the faithful servants of Tammany in office—for only on such terms can they continue there—and the active leaders of the Republican Party out of office. It is a good while since it was written that it was impossible to serve God and Mammon, and the inconsistency between the service of Republicanism and Tammany is hardly less marked.

English and American Taxation.

Mr. LOWE's first excursion into American finance has ended disastrously. In deference to "the violence of the Opposition," a tax equal to a cent on each box of matches of a similar retail value, has been withdrawn. The mobs of Palace-yard showed the Government how much political capital Mr. DISRAELI could make out of this unpopular imposition. In bowing to the storm, they have exhibited precisely the kind of prudence the possession of which might have enabled CHARLES I., of unhappy memory, to retain his kingdom and his head, and might have helped that most pig-headed of monarchs, GEORGE III., to secure for another generation the allegiance of his American colonies. But the difficulties of the Government are not over yet. The juggler's task of keeping half a dozen balls spinning in the air at the same moment is a trifle compared with the obligations they are pledged to carry out. They have to keep their place among a number of Great Powers armed to the teeth, and by two of whom they might, any day, be challenged to mortal combat. Hence the necessity for a reorganized army, and an increase of the national stock of the newest and most effective weapons, involving an outlay of some two or three millions sterling. As an essential part of army reform, and as a sop to the "fierce democracy," the abolition of promotion by purchase comes in with a demand on this year's expenditure for one or two millions more. Altogether, the Government must raise nearly twenty-five millions of dollars to meet the additional demands made upon the national treasury. From last year there is a surplus of some ten millions of dollars, but as six millions of this will be swallowed up in the abolition of the house tax, which is to be removed to make way for a uniform system of local taxation, the deficiency is not sensibly diminished.

To understand the significance of this taxation problem in Great Britain, a comparison with our own burdens may be instructive. The English Chancellor of the Exchequer asks from the nation for the expenditure of the coming year, $300,000,000. Mr. BOUTWELL calculated that our own expenditure, exclusive of any payments to account of the redemption of the public debt, would amount, for the year ending June 30, 1872, to something short of $310,000,000. The appropriation actually made by Congress reduced the total still lower. Of course, this represents but one side of the contrast. The national taxation of the two countries cannot be called identical in kind, since our State burdens cover a number of items which in England are charged to the people at large. The elaborate figures of Mr. GOSCHEN, compiled with a view to the reform of local taxation in Great Britain, enable us to make the parallel tolerably complete. He shows that in England and Wales the annual sum raised by local rates amounts to $150,000,000. Including Ireland and Scotland in the estimate, in proportion to their population, we place the aggregate of local taxation in Great Britain at $285,000,000 per annum. Added to the amount expected from national taxes, we have the total financial burden of the people of Great Britain for the coming year, viz.: $585,000,000. Mr. WELLS, in his late report on our State taxes, gave the aggregate State and local taxation of New-York, Ohio, and Vermont as a sort of basis from which to estimate the total annual burdens of the United States. Taking the per capita rate of Ohio as the average local rate of the States, we have taxation to the amount of $340,000,000 to add to the absolute requirements of our national expenditure for the year. This would give us a total burden of $650,000,000, to place against the $585,000,000 of Great Britain. In other words, even after including a charge of twenty-four million and a half to account of the sinking fund, which has only a very feeble counterpart in the English Budget, we are but sixty-five millions in excess of Great Britain in the aggregate of our present burdens. To appreciate the comparison, there are various elements to be kept in view. First, the population of Great Britain certainly does not exceed thirty-three and a half millions by the present census, while ours may safely be taken at thirty-nine millions, showing the very close average of $15 97 per head in England against $16 15 in the United States. We have excluded from the comparison the surplus which we have this year provided for the payment of the principal of the national debt, since it has no counterpart in the English Budget, the "terminable annuities" there being moreover greatly exceeded in amount by the provision made in our "sinking fund" for a similar purpose, and which we have taken into account.

It is almost unnecessary to say that in comparing the financial condition of the two countries, every other consideration tells against England. That a tax of one cent on a box of matches should cause a riot sufficient to frighten the Government, is sufficient evidence how hard it is to increase the tax-bearing power of the people of Great Britain. It is not too much to say that a dollar is twice as difficult to raise from or to earn by the mass of the people in England as it is here, and that, consequently, their financial burdens press on the nation with double the weight that ours do. The principal and interest of our national debt are now but little over two thousand millions, and the total is rapidly decreasing, while theirs is almost stationary at about three thousand eight hundred millions. Our material resources are boundless, while theirs show symptoms of exhaustion. The English democracy are perfectly cognizant of the facts which these figures but faintly represent. In spite of enlarged popular privileges, the grinding weight of taxation, instead of diminishing, is this year to be still further increased. Let the rulers of England look to it. Their subjects are of the same blood as the men who sent a King to the block because he wanted to over-tax them, and of the men who threw the tea into Boston Harbor for similar reasons. The time may be unpropitious for the "Reds" coming to the top, but it is a mere question of a few years, if the faces of the English poor are ground as they are at present.

The North Pacific Railroads.

Whatever doubts may have once been entertained in reference to this great undertaking, on account of its magnitude or the opposition of competing lines, they have been gradually but surely yielding to a growing public confidence in ultimate and early success. This confidence is inspired by work already done, and organization for work, both material and financial, already accomplished. The change in the last month or two is marked by the steady subscriptions—from every part of the country, yielding all the money required for the vigorous prosecution of the line—to the great 7-30 per cent. gold-bearing loan announced by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co.

After the passage through Congress last Summer of the joint resolution, heartily approved by President GRANT, which greatly improved the original charter of 1864, and secured new acquisitions in alternate sections of the public domain, (beside making valid past all legal question the mortgage of the land grant and road,) the first contracts for work were entered into late in July. Of the section then let, the contractors have already completed 130 miles west of Duluth, over which trains are now running. They will have the remainder of the section, now graded, 136 miles to Red River, in operation by the end of August. In the meantime, the Company have purchased, and will make part of their great work, the St. Paul and Pacific Road, running through the centre of Minnesota, 415 miles, and to connect with the main line at Otter Lake and the Red River. These results in less than a single year, against formidable discouragements at the outset—including some foul as well as fair opposition—which, to any party less energetic and determined than the well-known bankers and other promoters of the North Pacific, might have been deemed almost insurmountable, form the very best assurances of success. The high character and well-considered representations and material guarantees of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., in the prospectus of their 7-30 Loan, would alone be sufficient, however, to satisfy the public of the perfect good faith of the Loan, and the proper and judicious application of its proceeds.

New Floating Islands.

The ancient floating islands referred to by the younger PLINY were in the Laghetto di Bassano, near Rome. Covered with reeds and rushes, they were so firm that sheep strayed out upon them, and thus often floated away. In our own time, not a few floating islands are known to exist. There is one in the lake called Gerdan, in Prussia, and one in the Lake Kolk, in Osnabrück. Sometimes such masses form in the Ganges and in the Mississippi, and pass out to sea, carrying animals and serpents on involuntary voyages. In ancient Mexico, floating islands were used as flower and vegetable gardens, and are described, as may be well believed, as of marvelous richness and fertility. Sometimes they bore not only these productions, but the huts and families of their possessors, who thus enjoyed the convenience of living, as it were, in their shops, as was the universal habit of tradesmen of old.

Tidings of a new discovery of similar phenomena are just received from Victoria. In Gippsland, which is a province of that colony, there are broad and fertile plains. These are traversed by rivers which flow into a system of parallel lakes, something like the inlets on our own southerly coast, separated from the ocean by long sandy ridges, pierced by but one navigable opening. Alluvial deposits are constantly brought down by the rivers from the mountain districts to the sea, and a process of land-making is thus said to be going forward here which is extremely interesting. A steamer, at a late date, was crossing Lake Wellington, when the man at the wheel suddenly perceived land ahead directly in the vessel's track, where land had never been seen before. The Captain was speedily on deck, the ship's course changed, and the mysterious territory carefully skirted at half speed. It was discovered to be a small island, which was, without a doubt, movable. A luxuriant growth of grass carpeted it with verdure, and shrubs, including the tea-tree and other larger growths, imparted to the surface an agreeable diversity. Enjoying the delights of this peripatetic isle were droves of pigs, which were feeding away contentedly, quite unwarned by their instinct of any danger. Presently, a second but smaller island was discovered, which had apparently become detached from the other.

From what part of the main land these wandering fragments had strayed could only be surmised; but it is said to be known that part of the soil at Marley Point, on the south shore of Lake Wellington, recently became detached, and floated away miles across the water, with twenty or thirty head of swine on board. So long as the wind drove it in that direction, the infant island bore exactly for McLennan's Straits, so that it might have gone out to sea; but a change of wind came, and, luckily for the pigs, it sailed back again to almost the exact spot it had left. What is known as Roseneath Run, west of Lake Wellington, is declared to have been increased in no long time to the extent of twenty or thirty acres by drift islands from the south-eastern shores. This may be fortunate for the owner of Roseneath Run, but it certainly affords no ground for congratulating his opposite neighbors.

The New Socialistic Republic in Paris.

We published a short time since a document, translated from the French, giving an apparently authentic statement of the views and purposes of the Communists of Paris as they had formulated them a year ago. The first and leading proposition of their declaration was their intention, "after overthrowing the present Government, to proclaim all descriptions of property as no longer personal but national." The second declaration was of the necessity of forming "Industrial Societies," to which every citizen must belong or lose his civil rights. Persons refusing to join these associations would find "all the establishments containing provisions destined for the members of the commonwealth" closed to them, as well as "all public houses, dining-rooms, railroads, telegraphs and Post-offices." In fact the unhappy opponent of socialism and "liberty" in this form would discover that his only freedom was to die.

The framers of this programme apparently remembering the rock on which the Socialists of 1848 split their vessel of State, determined that all the members of these Societies should not be paid alike, but that a given officer should determine wages to each member, and a committee should regulate the distribution of commodities. Nor do the new Communists propose to bring up the young children in common. The parents, if they so choose, shall have charge of them at a tender age; beyond that, they shall be cared for and educated by the community. In this new social organization not only is labor to be fairly paid, but it is to have time for recreation and society, and mental improvement; and, should any "son of poverty" possess a peculiar mental gift, it will be the duty of the "Bureau" to encourage and cherish it. Marriage, of course, in this so-organized society, this Platonic Republic, is to be "free," and "the man or woman can remarry as often as they like."

Under this glorious society, too, "legal or political guarantees are not recognized," "contracts have no validity," and above all, "the infamies of jurisprudence, Police and religion" have no place. These are the ideas, together with the Communal independence of Paris, which the revolutionists of the French capital are now seeking to embody in a Government, under the full light of the nineteenth century.

It is not too much to say that the only thing which has given these fanatics and ruffians an opportunity of displaying their principles to the world, has been the incredible stupidity and inaction of the Thiers Government. The old French statesman knew perfectly well that the siege had been a Godsend to this *canaille*; it had fed, supported, armed and organized them; it had given them an opportunity which they had sought in vain during the past twenty years under NAPOLEON. When peace came, it was the first duty of M. THIERS and his associates to see to it that this riffraff was disarmed, and so guarded that they could not attack property and order. Instead of that, with incredible fatuity, the *bourgeoisie* and middle and upper classes were disarmed, and their organizations broken up, while the Belleville Communists were permitted to retain their guns and cannon, and their fortifications and military organization. It is true that the Government made a futile effort to steal the cannon of the Communists on the heights of Montmartre, but this only served to make their weakness and timidity more apparent. In one morning a few thousand enthusiasts and ruffians, who had been too cowardly to repel the Prussians, took possession of every Government office, and of all the wealth and the military supplies of a city of two million inhabitants, without a shot being fired in defense. Probably no more grotesque and pitiable exhibition has been made in modern history, than the march of ten or fifteen thousand respectable French citizens on the morning after the first *emeute*, up the Rue de Rivoli, without arms, or organization, or leaders, shouting till they were hoarse, "Vive l'Ordre!" and then their sudden dispersal and butchery by a hundred or two of the miserable Montmartre ruffians, who thus easily captured Paris.

Nine-tenths of the population of the city, we are assured, are utterly opposed to the Communists, their new social Republic and all their ideas and practices. But "the friends of order" have no organization, no leaders, no arms; and there is nothing to resist the "Reds" but a trimming and shuffling old man, and a timid Assembly, who can neither help their friends, nor put down their enemies. It seems now as if the moral powers, which are always at work in history, however skeptical or materialistic or pleasure-seeking the world may be, were about to punish the great French capital for its vices, its corruption, priestcraft and despotism, as no city in modern times has been punished; until its arts and buildings and beauties shall be a thing of memory and history, and the Paris of the future be a very different place from the Paris of the past.

Platform Gates for Street Cars.

We are glad to see that the suggestion made some time since in the TIMES, relative to inclosing the front platforms of street cars, has been taken up by the Board of Health. At a meeting of that body, held on April 19, an ordinance was recommended, requiring both the front entrances of all such cars to be effectually barred or closed by gates or otherwise, so as to prevent access to or egress from that portion of the vehicle while in motion.

The necessity of some such regulation is made manifest by the number of accidents resulting from the neglect of these simple precautions. Eighteen such cases were admitted to Bellevue Hospital last year, of whom six died, or thirty-three and one-third per cent. Of the rest, a majority, in all probability, were crippled for life. And lest it should be supposed that these casualties are in all cases due to the carelessness of the victims, as the companies invariably claim, three of the above-mentioned persons received their injuries from being pushed off the front platform by conductors, and three others were crowded or pushed off by passengers. It is notorious that conductors seldom trouble themselves to stop at all for men to get off, and when they are striving to make up for lost time hardly even for women. So great, indeed, is their recklessness that it is only surprising that accidents of this sort do not oftener occur. The cases reported from Bellevue Hospital probably represent only a portion of the actual sufferers, and a canvass of the other City hospitals would doubtless have revealed a still more distressing aggregate.

We trust that this ordinance will be enacted, and rigidly carried out. The report of the Committee of the Board of Health, which we printed on Tuesday, seems clearly to show that this matter comes within the province of the Board. Among its duties is "the prevention of accidents by which life or health may be endangered." As we before showed, nothing in this matter can be expected from the companies. They content themselves with posting inside the car a notice forbidding passengers to stand on the front platform, or to get on or off the car while in motion. But the rule is seldom seen, and never enforced. It is not even meant to be enforced, since that would mean a diminution of revenue to the Company. It remains practically a dead letter, until it is triumphantly adduced in Court to deprive some poor maimed wretch of the only redress left him, at best inadequate for the agony and disfigurement he has suffered. Let us by all means have platform gates.

MINOR TOPICS.

We hardly know whether to congratulate or condole with the citizens of San Francisco on the new sensation that awaits them. During the last twenty years they have been called on to welcome to their shores almost every conceivable form and species of mankind, coming singly and in squads from every quarter of the globe; but they have yet to open their eyes to the glorious effulgence of a deputation of Tammany office-holders, like that which left this City on Tuesday in the palace-car "William M. Tweed"—diamonds of unrivaled aqueous. It can hardly fail to excite the envy of the San Francisco officials when they behold the superior brilliancy of the diamonds that glitter from the fingers and shirt-bosoms of our New-York worthies as they parade through Montgomery-street, and the old "forty-niners" who witness the spectacle will rue the day they left the land of such magnificence to delve for gold in the uncertain sands of the Pacific coast. "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," and California in its palmiest days never tempted the fortune-seeker with such rich placers as those to be found in the precincts of our City Hall. The richest man in California to-day cannot boast of as many thousands as "Boss" Tweed has wrung from the tax-payers of this City in a single year, and all the gold of the Pacific coast would not match the combined wealth of our Tammany "Ring." We know it will be a matter of deep regret to our California friends that the "Boss" could not spare time from his onerous official duties to accompany the "boys" in their journey; but they must bear in mind that royalty seldom travels out of its own dominions, and is generally obliged to be represented by its subjects. It ought to be enough that the deputation is sent over in a "palace car," bearing the blessed name of "William M. Tweed," and embellished with his stately portrait. Meanwhile, the most slavish and degraded organ of the Tweedites which now exists, the Albany *Argus*, chants the praises of the travelers, and licks their boots. The dreary rubbish which now does duty in the *Argus* for "editorials," combined with the notorious dishonesty of the paper, must be far from a pleasant subject of contemplation to the able man who for many years made the *Argus* what it can never be again—a power in the political arena.

Democratic journals must have a well-grounded faith in the total incompetence of their readers to understand the logic of figures. No other theory can explain the wondrous effrontery with which an evening contemporary persists in extracting from a few items of the statistics of national revenue a meaning exactly the reverse of facts. For example, we are seriously informed that since the national income was in the financial year ending June 30, 1870, some forty millions in excess of the year preceding, therefore the national burdens, instead of diminishing, were steadily on the increase. This financial critic must either possess exceeding verdancy, or considerable impudence, if he imagines that a statement can be called an argument which deliberately suppresses all account of the elasticity of revenue derived from increasing wealth, population, and commerce, as well as from the increased productiveness which follows a more scientific and less burdensome distribution of taxation.

A bill is to be introduced into the Italian Parliament for the separation of Church and State. To whatever form of Republic the present troubles in France may lead, a similar measure will be pretty sure to be enacted there. If the "Reds" are strong enough now to wage civil war against the Government, they will be powerful enough in defeat to extort, or consume with less violent Republicans, so essentially democratic a conclusion as "a free Church in a free State." There are signs that Austria will find herself, as a result of recent educational legislation, in declared antagonism to the State Church, which the late Vatican decrees place completely at the bidding of Rome. For the preservation of her civil supremacy she will be obliged to cut the Church adrift. As the Vatican loses, one by one, its share in the revenues of the Great Powers of Europe and its control over their policy, it will seek, with redoubled industry, to find compensation in an increase of influence here. Already we have more than enough of the people's money diverted to the maintenance of an unscrupulous ecclesiastical despotism. A few years more of the reign of government by the dregs of our society, and we shall present the novel spectacle of a so-called republican State performing services that the Catholic monarchies of Europe have cast off.

In his annual statement of reasons for pardoning or commuting the sentences of certain criminals, Gov. HOFFMAN will find it exceedingly hard to give any satisfactory account of the motives that weighed with him in turning the notorious PAT DUFFY loose upon society again. We give in another column a sketch of the antecedents of that distinguished ornament of the Tammany Hall General Committee, as well as of the circumstances which attended his latest crime. The man whom Recorder HACKETT sent to Sing Sing for nine years and six months, for a brutal attempt to murder a Police officer, had only served ten months of that period when he was restored to liberty, without the slightest shadow of any just reason. TWEED yielded to the solicitation of the ruffianly class who secure his power, and demanded a pardon from the Governor whose political existence depends on the breath of TWEED. DUFFY was set free, because we are governed from below, and Gov. HOFFMAN stands once more convicted of being the creature of the New-York rowdies. DUFFY has been expatriated, but in the event of his escaping hanging in Europe, where the value of murderers is not so well understood, he will, doubtless, with the kind indulgence of his patron, the Governor, be permitted to return ere long to his old haunts. In the elections of next year, his services would be too valuable to be dispensed with on any paltry consideration of justice or decency.

Outrages are now of such common occurrence in South Carolina that the negroes, finding no longer safe in the interior counties, are fleeing to the cities and more thickly populated portions of the coast for protection. Houses are deserted, and the partially raised crops are left without care. Eleven hundred negroes have fled from a single county. The loss will fall heaviest on the negroes, but it must be shared by the whites, for many planters are left without a single laborer. The opponents of the Ku-klux bill seem likely to be supplied with too many proofs that it was urgently needed.

Any one who has dipped into the exciting records of Arctic explorations, will sympathize with the innumerable volunteers who are anxious to accompany Capt. HALL'S expedition in search of a navigable North-west Passage. This latest enterprise of Arctic discovery is to sail from Washington about the 1st of May. During four centuries, the problem of a North-west Passage has fascinated geographers and inspired hardy navigators. Life and treasure have been spent without stint in the countless expeditions that have been sent to the polar regions, since JOHN and SEBASTIAN CABOT planted at Labrador, in 1497, a voyage to the North Pole. Much has been discovered about the geography of these Northern seas, but the great problem remains practically unsolved. The open, unfrozen expanse of water, which Dr. KANE and many others believe to lie between latitude 82° and the pole, has never yet been actually navigated. HENRY HUDSON went in 1607 as far north as 80°, and some of his successors have gone a little further, but the glory of revealing the mysterious region of the supposed temperate climate, that surrounds the pole, remains to be gained. Let us hope that it will fall to the lot of Capt. HALL and his intrepid associates.

Small-pox lingers among us with deplorable persistency. For the week ending April 22 the number of new cases is sixty-four, being only one less than those of the previous week, while the number of deaths was twenty-nine, being but two less than for the week ending April 15. Nearly every other type of contagious disease shows a considerable decrease. The Board of Health has of late shown a commendable energy in providing for re-vaccination, but the Mansion of filthy and neglected streets and overcrowded tenements refuses to depart. We are daily receiving from Europe an influx of immigrants, a large proportion of whom leave the seeds of pestilence latent in their system. Those who remain in this City find in the reeking abominations of streets and courts, below with the accumulated filth of many months, a fit soil for the development of pestilence. All Dr. CARNOCHAN'S fussy precautions confront place our emigrants beyond the reach of the civic neglect, which renders disease in a City capable of being made one of the healthiest in the world.

We hope that CHARLES S. WEMAN and all his friends will buy numerous copies of the new number of *Harper's Weekly*. It will help to comfort their minds. In one page there is a portrait of WEMAN from life, with a description underneath it in large type of the act which has rendered him infamous. On the last page is one of NAST'S soothing caricatures, representing WEMAN as a leper, trying to shun observation, while TWEED and his gang stand on one side crying, "We bought him;" and Republicans stand in the background, saying, "He sold himself." These illustrations make valuable additions to a man's family history. *Harper's Weekly* is doing immense service in the Republican cause, not only by its very able political articles, but by its pictorial commentaries on the events of the day. This week's number contains a valuable map of New-York, as seen from a balloon, showing not only the City, but the country for eighteen miles around it. Mr. NAST has also offered very contrasted Republican and Democratic principles in a double-page cartoon.

The Chinese Government has just given another exhibition of that retrograde policy from which it was thought to have shown some symptoms of emancipating itself. An Imperial edict, issued a fortnight ago, embodies a general demand upon the representatives of foreign Powers for the suppression of all schools devoted to the teaching of females, and for the confinement of all teaching whatever opposed to the doctrines of CONFUCIUS. These demands render somewhat superfluous the additional requirements that missionaries shall be considered as Chinese subjects, and that female teachers of religion shall be excluded from the Empire. The Imperial Government, with an inconsistency barbarous, truly Chinese, gives us to state that the chief cause of the recent massacres was the absentance of native women upon the religious services of the Christian Church, and that, while deploring the Tien-tsin outrages, they absolutely refuse to grant any compensation for their commission. To those who noted our late remarks upon a disgusting pamphlet, which had been issued under the sanction of some of the Mandarins, and which contained the most revolting lies and calumnies against the motives of the missionaries in converting women, the animus of the edict will be tolerably apparent. The rulers of China simply endorse a farrago of indecency and nonsense, which could hardly have found credit with the most benighted savages in the world. The edict is a distinct challenge by an effete Oriental despotism to the advancing enlightenment of Europe and America. No Christian people will be found likely to attempt to propagate religion by the edge of the sword, but the insolent denial of any rights whatever to the foreigners who fall under the ban of popular fanaticism may not improbably lead to war.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings have decided that the new building for the State Department shall be constructed of granite. This stone was selected on account of its durability. The choice would seem to indicate the style of architecture; it certainly forbids anything ornate, and is fitted only for practical business purposes. Off correspondent indicates that the members of the Committee with whom the choice of style rests are in favor of ornamental work, with Greek portices and colonnades. It is to be hoped that they will reconsider their opinions, or a monstrosity will be produced that will make persons long for the unpretending brick structure that for so many years afforded quarters for the Department of State.

We learn that the miners belonging to the mine at Scranton still refuse to work, or permit others to do so. The operators, however, are determined to obtain either labor, and if their new hands are injured, to hold the city responsible. The operators have refused to hold any further conferences with committees of miners, replying to the last communication that eight-tax cents per diamond per was their ultimatum, and when the miners notified them of its acceptance, work would be resumed. A few mines are being worked, but nothing like a general resumption has taken place. It is the opinion, however, of those best informed that this result cannot be much longer delayed.

A Union Meeting of Christians.

A union meeting of members of Christian churches was held, yesterday, in the Baptist Church on Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, for the promotion of the "higher Christian life," or, as one of the speakers expressed it, "to make the work of grace in church members deeper; not to brighten up an old conversion so as to recall backsliders, but to make the belief in Christ already arrived at deeper and fuller and stronger." This was one of a series of union meetings to be held for this week, and one meeting for one hour is appointed to be held every day for the same kind of purpose in Philadelphia with excellent results. The meeting held yesterday was an interesting one and was well attended, both in the afternoon and evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. BOARDMAN, ADAMS, and others.

Protest Against Harbor Encroachments.

The Harbor Commissioners have sent a remonstrance to Gov. HOFFMAN against the bill, now awaiting his signature, which authorizes the construction of three long piers in the East River, immediately South of Fulton Ferry, and which will reduce the channel 275 feet beyond the line now established. As this encroachment takes place at a point where the distance between exterior lines is only 1,500 feet, serious consequences to navigation are apprehended.

WASHINGTON.

Improvement of the City—The New State Department Building—The Patent Drawings—Internal Revenue Decisions—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—JAMES M. MASON, the Confederate Minister to the Court of St. James, who gained so much notoriety during the war by his capture from the Trent with SLIDELL, by Admiral WILKES, is reported to be lying dangerously ill at Alexandria, Va., at his residence there. He is suffering from nervous prostration, and his life is despaired of by his friends.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds held a meeting today, and decided that the new building for the State Department should be constructed of granite. In response to the advertisement for the Commission, about twenty specimens of stone, and as many kinds were cut in. The samples were for the most part granite and sandstones, though there were two or three specimens of marble, but at a former meeting of the Committee marble had been rejected absolutely. The exhibition of samples was very interesting. There were blocks of granite from Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia and elsewhere; and of sandstone from Ohio, Connecticut, New-Jersey and Maryland, of colors ranging from light drab to dark brown. The owners or agents of many of the quarries were present, to urge their respective merits and facilities. The red sandstone, like that used in the construction of the Smithsonian Institute Building, owned by a Washington company, about which much has been said lately, was looked upon quite favorably by the Committee, on account of the saving in expense, both in respect to the cost of the stone and the cost of working. But granite was finally chosen, because of its greater durability, while the sandstones offered have not received the practical tests which, in the mind of the Committee, placed the indestructibility by years of exposure undoubted. Owing to miserable little personal jealousies chiefly, the law was so framed as to place the selection of material with one party, and the choice of style and plans with another. The two things are inseparable, and ought to have been decided together by the same authority. But as it is, the Committee having decided absolutely that the building shall be of granite, the whole matter thus bound goes up to the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy to choose whether some more Greek portices and monolithic columns shall be capped with a Dutchroof, and ornamented with hideous cammayas, or some worse combination contrived. The selection of granite would seem to force the choice of the so-called classical style, but the Committee could only follow the direction of the law.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY.

The mistakes of the past with our public buildings will, however, still be able to exert some influence for good. The Board of Public Works at Washington, under the new local Government, will at once mature a plan for the uniform and regular improvement of the city. The method of procedure, heretofore, by which large amounts of money have been expended for work that proved of no tangible benefit to any portion of the city, will be reformed, and a system inaugurated by which improvements will be made on a general and harmonious plan, having as the end and design, the achievement of taste, elegance, comfort, convenience, and economy. The trouble heretofore has been that the taxes raised have been spent, and no one could see where they went to, except in street-openings to enhance the property of speculators in outside lots. The new Board will endeavor to spend the money in improvements for the benefit of those who pay it. One of their first moves will be to lay a new water-main from Georgetown Reservoirs to Capitol Hill, so that the upper portions of the city can be supplied. They are now left without water, except at night. The law of Congress organizing the new Government, gives the Board of Public Works the power to originate improvements, but the control of improvements once originated by the District Legislature, rests exclusively in the Board.

THE PATENT DRAWINGS.

The amount which the American Photo-Lithographic Company is to receive from the Patent Office, under the recent contract for reproducing the drawings of patents, is governed by the work done. The smallest sum will be $19,000, and the largest $34,000, which will cover the cost of 500 copies of each drawing, as contemplated under the new plan of published reports described in these dispatches a few days ago. The statement has been erroneously made that the contract was made for $150,000, which is far above the entire cost of the reports under the law of the last Congress.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

Commissioner PLEASONTON writes to Supervisor PEABBEY concerning the liabilities of the Union Bank of Richmond to tax on capital and deposits, and general and specific penalties for failure to render the proper returns, the bank claiming exemption from deposits for the reason that while nominally a bank, it is, in origin and design, a savings institution, and has not engaged in the banking business within the meaning of the law; that its deposits being made in the First National Bank, which pays a tax thereon, they will be twice taxed if this tax is required of it. It is further stated that this bank was chartered by the General Assembly of Virginia in March, 1866, at which time the distinction made in the acts of Congress between savings banks, with capital stock, and those without, had not been brought to the attention of the business men of the State, and that it was intended as a savings bank to encourage depositors of small sums. In view of these statements, the Commission instructs the Supervisor, that the bank is liable to render returns of both its capital and deposits, separate returns of each being required, and unless it waives its right of limitation as to capital and returns for the entire period of liability, which is understood to be from 1866, a penalty of fifty cents should be added to the tax assessed on capital, and the facts should be reported to the proper United States Attorney. With regard to returns of deposits, in view of the statements made, the officer is of the opinion that no general penalties need be assessed additional to the tax found to be due under the limitation of fifteen months. The reasons presented why the deposits should not be taxed do not furnish any ground in law for relieving them from the tax, yet if found to be assigned in good faith should have due weight in determining the liability penalties. The question has also been presented in relation to the liability of the Richmond Banking and Insurance Company to tax on capital deposits to special tax. The assessment of one twenty-fourth of one per cent on the capital and the deposits of the Company having been objected to, and the question of liability having been submitted, as well as the assessment of a special tax in May, 1866, against the Company upon the basis of $25,000, capital paid in, they claim exemption from tax on capital on the ground that the same belongs to the insurance branch of the business. The Supervisor is instructed that if the Company has in the past used or is now using any portion of its subscribed and paid-in capital in the business of banking, it is liable to a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent upon all amounts so used, without reference to what it may consider its capital to be. The Company is held liable to tax on its deposits from the date of its organization. Respecting the liability of the Company to penalties for failure to render proper returns of its deposits, and also of its capital, provided it shall appear that it has used a portion thereof in banking, the question will not be determined until further evidence is produced as to their intent. In the case of the State Bank of Virginia, which had been required by the Supervisor to show cause why penalties should not be imposed for omitting to render returns of tax due on its business since it commenced in July, 1870, the fact being shown that the course of the bank had been one of misapprehension, arising from the official action of a previous Internal Revenue Assessor, the Commissioner writes that the office is not disposed to insist upon the addition of a general penalty against this bank, leaving the case to be determined after a general investigation, which is being made in the premises.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The claims of Mrs. MARY C. LANE, of Vermont, for cotton taken on the Yazoo River for hospital purposes; of JOSEPH M. WALKER, of the Quaker settlement, in London County, Virginia, and of the family of Mr. HAYS, of Hall's Hill, Va., for timber, fencing and farm produce used by the Army of the United States, were under examination by the Southern Claims Commission today.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of War left town today at noon, to be absent several days in Cincinnati, where his child is seriously ill.

Gov. SAFFORD, of Arizona, who came East to attend the organization of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, has been summoned back to assist the people of his Territory in repelling the hostile Indians, who are unusually active and barbarous. He left for California last night.

Much solicitude is expressed for Mr. W. W. CORCORAN, who has been sick for several days. The most dangerous symptom of his illness is erysipelas in one of his legs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MME. SEEBACH.

On Friday evening next Mme. SEEBACH will take leave of her American admirers, playing her great part of *Mary Stuart*. Last evening she appeared in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" with Miss VENETA as the *Princess*. We have heretofore noticed Mme. SEEBACH'S powerful rendition of the difficult role of *Adrienne*, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer to it again further than to say that she played with even more than her usual spirit, and received in the famous green-room scene and in the final act the applause she so fully merited from the large audience present on the occasion.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

At the Fourteenth-street Theatre, last evening, a dramatic performance by amateurs, was given, in aid of the funds of the Chapin Home. "Don Cæsar de Bazan" was the play chosen for the occasion, in which Mr. DANE as the *Don*, Mr. MONAGHEST as the *King*, Miss CLARKE as *Maritana*, and Miss STERNBERGER as *Lazarillo* played with great spirit, and elicited a liberal amount of applause. The little comedy of "A Penny" concluded the entertainment.

An amateur performance was also given at the Union League Theatre, last evening, for the benefit of a family in distress. The plays represented were "Betsy Baker," and "Leah—A Curse-sorry Burlesque," written by Mr. WILLIAM ROUTLEDGE, in which the author took the part of *Leah*. The burlesque was decidedly funny, and, as all burlesques should do, produced roars of laughter.

A MONTH IN A BOAT AT SEA.

Fearful Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Crew—Many Days Without Water.

From the Fiji Times, Jan. 7.

We have to record one of the most miraculous escapes from death at sea in many forms that have ever been made public. The bark *Dashing Wave*, a successful China tea-clipper, is down as missing in the Sydney *Morning Herald*. Capt. VANDERVORD was the master of the vessel, and from him we learn the following particulars: He left Foochow on July 20, bound for Sydney; and on the night of Aug. 21, the weather being thick and squalls coming down at intervals, Capt. VANDERVORD took in the maintop-gallantsail at 10 P. M., and went below to lie on the sofa in the cabin; at 10½ he went on deck again, and was just in time to see a small island right ahead; he shouted to the man at the helm to keep her helm down, and the vessel had nearly come round when her keel touched on the reef which surrounds the island. Half an hour after taking the bottom the copper came over the weather-sides in sheets, and the foremast sunk eighteen inches; the mainmast was cut away, but the ship began to break up, and the island proved to be Wake Island, small and uninhabited, surrounded by a reef, rendering it impossible to land if there is any wind blowing at all. Capt. VANDERVORD says it is ten miles out of the position given in the chart, 19° 30' north, 167° east. The crew took to the long-boat, and Capt. VANDERVORD secured a chart and nautical instruments, but strange to say no compass. They saved a case of colonial wine, a tea and a half of bread, and two buckets were put in the boat, but no water, and for thirty-one days the thirteen men were in the open boat without seeing land or a ship or receiving any assistance whatever. They left the wreck at 10 the morning after, and with sail made of blankets sewn together and fixed to an oar, began their weary journey in search of some inhabited island. Their sufferings may be imagined. For the first five days they had not a drop of water, and the Captain served out one bottle of Cawarra daily between the thirteen. That saved their lives. After that time they had rain and caught water, but except at the time it was actually raining, a half pint of water each only a day, and a small cup full of bread. To the credit of the men and their commander there was no insubordination, no attempt to obtain more than their share of the scanty provisions and precious water; silently but resigned they passed day after day, the sun pouring down on their unsheltered heads. Every day Capt. VANDERVORD took the boat's position by means of his instruments, but when the weather was dull they went in all directions for want of a compass, especially on cloudy nights; it was the master's intention to make for the Kingsmill group, but the current was against them, and then a course was steered for Ascension Island, and had any of the party been able to row they might have reached it, but weak as they were, all they could do was to keep their boat before the wind with the blanket sail. After thirty days of suffering, their mouths parched, tongues swollen, wet with grateful showers, scorched by a tropical sun, they sighted Strong's (Ualan) Island, the eastern most of the Caroline group. Here the castaways gave a welcome sight, perplexed from one part of the island to another, and had they been able to get some provisions, Capt. VANDERVORD would have kept on, and tried to make one of the islands of the Marshall or Gilbert groups adjacent. The boat refused to trade with them, and they went inside and were received by the King with the utmost hospitality. He took the Captain and mate to live with him, the rest assigned quarters to the men in the town. After some days Capt. VANDERVORD and part of the crew took the boat and tried to reach Kingsmill, and were fitted out by the King with sails, mast, and provisions of every kind, but were met by a gale and had to return to Strong's Island. Altogether thirty-eight days were spent on the island, when the *Orion* put in short of provisions, and they came on in that vessel and arrived on Thursday at midnight. Capt. VANDERVORD desires to acknowledge the kindness of Capt. BEATSON to himself and his unfortunate crew.

A CRIMINAL'S CAREER.

Charles Hilderbrand, the Pickpocket and Thief—An Inmate of Twelve State Prisons, and Sentenced for Fifty-Eight Years.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, April 24.

At Toledo, Ohio, a few days since, WM. H. BUCKLIN, alias Charles Loville, alias Charles Hilderbrand, and also known by other names, was arrested for forging a railroad pass. He gives quite a remarkable account of himself, and, according to his statement, has been arrested seventy-nine times, been in twelve different States' prisons, and over forty station-houses and other places. He has also been sentenced to terms of imprisonment aggregating fifty-eight years, but has managed to crowd his whole service in prison between his fourteenth and thirty-sixth year. He claims to be a native of Dearborn, Wayne County, Mich., and says that when twelve years old he joined a circus company and went to Europe. In London he escaped the toils of a linen drapers and escaped transportation in consequence of his youth. From London he went to France, was soon arrested there, and served eighteen months in prison at Caen. He then went back to London, and after a short career there returned to America in Kingston, Canada, and committed theft, and received a year's sentence. His next experience was in Pittsburg. He was here for some time, but desiring to go away, and not having the means, he robbed a man on the Allegheny bridge one dark night to procure them, but his usual luck attended him, and he was soon after arrested before he had time to get rid of the results of his crime or leave the city. This time he received a ten years' sentence, and while undergoing it was made to suffer, he says, more than any ordinary man could have stood and lived. When arrested he had on his person a fine saw made from the mainspring of a watch, and this he managed to secrete so carefully that the strictest search failed to reveal it. Four times in three years did he saw his way out of his prison, and each time he was caught before he could get clear of the grounds. On each of the first three occasions his sentence was increased as a punishment, but on the fourth it was determined to make him tell where the saw was. He refused all bribes, and laughed at the threats made to induce him to give it up, so it was resolved to use harsh means with him. He was put in the shower bath every day for several weeks, and kept there until the attending physician ordered the punishment to cease, and yet he remained firm. He was then chained to the floor by his arms and legs, and only allowed a respite of a few minutes each day from this painful position, yet he held out in his determination to keep the saw, and even told his persecutors that if they would let up on their vigilance in the least he would take advantage of it and get free. After several weeks of this treatment the prison physician ordered him back to work, and he was accordingly put in the chain-gang and closely watched. At night he was locked in a doubly-strong cell, and it seemed impossible for him to escape. He did become so reduced from his punishment as to be scarcely able to labor, yet in less than three weeks after he had been put at work he sawed off his chains, sawed through his cell door, and by means of outside assistance escaped, after spending something like three and a half years in the prison.

The time at which this transpired in our Western Penitentiary must have been previous to 1854, as in his further account of himself, BUCKLIN (his real name) says he landed in Cuba in that year, and was there sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but escaped and went to Mexico. There he was imprisoned for robbery, to serve ten years, but dug his way out. His next exploit was in Illinois, where he was arrested for safe-breaking. He escaped while awaiting trial. In 1866 he formed a partnership with the Reno gang, in Indiana, but after the hanging by the "vigilantis" at Seymour fled to California. His mother, he says, still lives at Dearborn, Mich. He returned there a short time ago, intending to become an honest man, but old associations came upon him so strong that he was forced to give up his good intentions and again take up his old life. He says he can remember thirty-one murders that have been committed by his "pals" in different localities, but denies having had a hand in them. The greatest haul he ever made in any crime was between $3,000 and $4,000. Considering the amount of himself, this remarkable criminal says: "Ask any Chief of Police, any of the detectives, any of the Deputy United States Marshals, or almost any prison warden in the West, who CHARLES HILDERBRAND, alias Charles Laville, alias Tom, Dick and Harry, is, and they will answer that he is blue-eyed; Spanish-looking cuss of about thirty years, wiry, sharp, shrewd and one of the most noted pocket-pickers and robbers in this country."

Serious Assault on a Government Official in South Carolina.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, April 22.

A friend informs us that, about 10 o'clock Thursday night, near the depot at Greenville, Mr. J. B. SHERMAN, United States Deputy Marshal, seized a barrel of "blockade whisky," which he put in a place of security, and, soon after, while conversing with some friends on the subject, several came up behind and struck him a severe blow on the back of the head with a heavy billet of wood, knocking him, for the moment, senseless. With some assistance, he walked home, near a mile distant. He appeared at first to be but slightly injured, but afterward dangerous symptoms supervened, and on Saturday last by his medical attendant that he could not survive. But Friday afternoon he seemed to improve, and on Saturday morning it was thought he would recover. Mr. SHERMAN is an old and well-known citizen of Greenville, and much sympathy is expressed for his misfortune. The person who struck the blow is known, but is not under arrest; he is from North Carolina.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

Important Resolutions Adopted—The Organization of the Party.

A meeting of the Central Grant Club was held last evening, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. The attendance was quite large, and occupying prominent seats in the room were the officers of the Skidmore Guard (colored) in full uniform. Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE presided, and after the adoption of the minutes, and the report of the Committee on Contested Seats and Delegates, which was received, Mr. CHARLES H. SPENCER offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for his military service in the war of the rebellion, and his civil service as the Chief Magistrate of the country, ULYSSES S. GRANT deserves a renomination and re-election to the Presidency.

Resolved, That the Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are entitled to the gratitude and praise of their constituencies for their legislation against the Ku-Klux assassins.

Resolved, That those members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York elected by Republican votes, who, during the late session, have, in good faith and radical earnest, discharged their duties to the party whose choice they owe their offices to the support of whose party they confessed, deserve and should receive, the thanks and the future support of their Republican constituents.

Resolved, That the infamous WINANS, who sold himself in order that he might betray his party, ought to be avoided as a loathesome leper, both by those he defrauded and injured by his sale and those who bought him.

Resolved, That the late appointments of Hon. ADRIAN H. LAPLIN and Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING to the positions of Naval Officer and Chief Appraiser at this port meet with our cordial approval.

Resolved, That while many others deserve our commendation and gratitude, the admirable address of every Republican voter of the State of New-York is eminently due to the accomplished orator, profound Statesman, faithful Republican, and genial and courteous gentleman, Senator ROSCOE CONKLING.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH offered the following amendment which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the State in accepting the infamous bargain and bribery and treachery of WINANS, deserves the condemnation which honest men pronounce upon him, upon the principle that the receiver is as bad as they.

Mr. LAWSON then offered the subjoined resolution. After some debate, in which Messrs. BLISS, DUGANNE and SPENCER took part, a motion was made to table the resolution, and the vote, by yeas and nays, resulted in 114 yeas and 32 nays; so the resolution was tabled. The result was received with applause. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That this Club acquiesces in and commends the action of the Republican State Central Committee in ordering a reorganization of the Party, and expresses its entire confidence in the ability and fairness of Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ, the gentlemen appointed for that purpose, and that the President of this Club is requested to appoint one gentleman from each Assembly District to confer with Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ in regard to such reorganization, but that such Committee shall take no action with Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ unless applied to by them.

These resolutions had been previously adopted by the Executive Committee.

The following was announced as the Executive Committee of the Club:

First District, Nathan Kingsley; 2d, Dennis Shea; 3d, John J. Foley; 4th, George W. Ribles; 5th, James Winterbottom; 6th, Ernest Elliot; 7th, Cornelius Van Cott; 8th, Samuel Cook; 9th, George Dean; 10th, John Taylor; 11th, E. Delafield Smith; 12th, Thomas T. Bullitt; 13th, Charles S. Spencer; 14th, Robert B. Boyd; 15th, H. D. Lapaugh; 16th, James M. Thompson, Jr.; 17th, Wm. J. O'Brien; 18th, Chester W. Arthur; 19th, Luther Horton; 20th, Wm. A. Darling; 21st, Rufus B. Corning.

Messrs. OPDYKE and officers of the Club ex officio members.

The question was raised as to what would be done in case German or colored Grant Clubs asked admission to the Central Club. Mr. BLISS replied that there was nothing in the constitution to prevent the admission of any of these representations.

Mr. BLISS moved that where there were more than ten members from any district the organization be requested to reduce them to a uniform number.

The meeting then adjourned.

Successful Close of St. Mary's Fair—The $1,000 Bond Disposed of.

Scarcely ever before was there such a crowded and fashionable assemblage within the walls of the Academy of Music, at Brooklyn, as graced its halls last night, to witness the closing scenes of the St. Mary's Fair. Every part of the edifice was occupied, and the galleries were filled to their utmost capacity, and it was with difficulty the various tables could be approached, so numerous were the demands for chances and shares in the several lotteries. The amount netted last night must have been large, and far beyond the receipts of any previous evening.

The $1,000 bond was the great attraction of the evening, and Mrs. M. HENNESSY'S book of shares was in great demand, the scene being very animating and attractive, and the tinkling of the bells preparatory to the drawing of each article enlivened the proceedings; and when the object was a valuable one, a rush was made for the table by those who had bought each ticket anxiously awaiting the announcement of the lucky number, the owner being always at hand.

All the shares for the $1,000 bond were taken, principally owing to the active exertions of Mrs. MICHAEL HENNESSY, at at 12½ this morning the drawing took place, the winner being Mr. P. LYNCH, Lafayette-place, of No. 182 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The "Bride" was won by Miss KATY SMEL, of No. 136 Summit-street.

Mrs. RIORDAN, as *chef de cuisine*, had a difficult task to perform last night in catering for the thousands who patronized her tables, and every one praised the admirable manner in which the refreshment was conducted—which speaks volumes for the valuable services rendered by the fair superintendent.

Baron Von Gerolt—A Liederkranz Serenade.

Baron VON GEROLT, who for more than a quarter of a century has been the representative of Prussia, and lately of the North German Confederation at Washington, and who, now that with the events of 1866, 1870 and 1871, his mission has been fulfilled, retires, is at present stopping at the residence of Judge DALY, No. 8 Clinton-place. There the Liederkranz Society honored the veteran diplomat with a serenade, shortly before 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night. The choruses rendered on the occasion were the "Abschied" of ABT, the "Sehnsucht," and "Die Wacht am Rhein." When the last sound of the "Wacht am Rhein" died away, the old diplomat appeared on the stoop, and addressing the singers, warmly expressed his thanks. The vocalists, in conclusion, chanted the Latin song of fraternity, "Bene quam bonum."

REMARKABLE REVELATIONS.

The Commonwealth Insurance Company—Gross Frauds and Irregular Practices Alleged.

The investigation into the affairs of the Commonwealth Insurance Company is still progressing, under the direction of the Committee of the stockholders, and the fact seems apparent that the Company, during the last hours of its existence, was swindled out of thousands of dollars, by whom further investigation will reveal. It is alleged that the Secretary, Mr. D. M. DOUGHTY, has been guilty of defrauding the Company to the extent of large sums. During the official examination, in the absence of the Secretary, the general agent had occasion to turn to the cash book, where he found an entry of a payment to a Mr. F. S. HALLIDAY, of Valatie, N. Y., set down at $1,175, which amount to have been only $175. The loss of Mr. HALLIDAY amounted to the latter sum: a draft was drawn for that amount, but when the loss was charged upon the books it is alleged that the Secretary had changed the one to seventeen with different ink and in a different handwriting. The Company was thus, it is alleged, swindled out of $16,000. This led to further examination, which resulted in the following discoveries of alterations in the cash book:

March 17, 1871, the amount of loss paid to E. G. HENNESSY, of Boston, was $964 75; amount charged on the cash book, $1,964 75. March 4, 1871, loss paid to H. GERSHEL, New-York, $789 09; amount charged on the cash book, $1,789 02. Feb. 27, 1871, loss paid United States Express Company, $40 50; amount charged on the books, $2,163 50. Feb. 27, 1871, loss paid to Cincinnati, Sandusky and Columbus Railroad, $49 50; amount charged on the books, $1,049 50. Feb. 10, 1871, loss paid to Burlington and Missouri Railroad, $949 90; amount charged, $1,949 90. Jan. 23, 1871, loss paid FINNEY & HOFFMAN, $650; amount charged, $1,650. Feb. 4, 1871, loss paid J. R. MOUNT, $175; amount charged, $1,175. Nov. 30, 1870, loss paid J. KRAFFTAIN, $450; amount charged, $1,450. Nov. 7, 1870, loss paid Glen's Falls Fire Insurance Company, $150; amount charged on books, $450.

It is alleged that other remarkable irregularities have been discovered, and that the check which is said to have been drawn for the benefit of Superintendent HAWS was given under such circumstances as to require investigation.

The whole matter will be thoroughly investigated, but meanwhile it may be well to look at the testimony of Mr. DOUGHTY, the Secretary, once more. At the meeting of the stockholders on April 10, he said:

"There were irregularities in the books, but the alterations were made by the direction of Mr. HAWS. In November or December a blank check was taken out of the check box and drawn to the order of some one for $1,000. It came back, and Mr. HAWS directed me to charge it to expenses of Mr. MILLER, the Superintendent. Approaching the examination, Mr. HAWS told me the entry must be changed to that of counsel fees for Mr. JOHN FOWLER. I asked him why it should be done; he said it must not show. I said I was under the impression Mr. JOHN FOWLER had not outstanding bills to that amount, and HAWS said he would fix it, see FOWLER, and get up a bill of costs. The next item was a loan of $10,000 borrowed from HENRY CLEWS & Co. We had sold some bonds, and HAWS said I must send down to CLEWS and say we are ready to pay the loan.' I did so, and CLEWS sent up the collateral security, a $10,000 bond, but by some error only charged $7,500 on the debt. I pointed out this to HAWS, and he said: 'That is their mistake, not ours.' We only paid $7,500, owing them $2,500. HAWS kept continually saying that he would fix it, but he did not. So when Mr. MILLER made the investigation he at once found that we owed BANK. shortly after this I noticed my cash running short, and could not account for it. It was short from $2,500 to $3,000. The office boy has since informed me that Mr. HAWS stopped my cash. I left the office at evening. The next case was where Mr. HAWS advanced Gen. JOSEPH A. HAMBLIN $1,000 of the Company's funds. Mr. HAMBLIN died, and when I asked Mr. HAWS what I should do with the debt, he told me to charge it up to losses. The same thing occurred in the case of A. C. SMITH, the amount being $982. Mr. SLOTE'S statement in regard to the Kinderhook loss was correct; the different amounts on the checks and bonds of the Company have been altered. I am not further back than three months, and the amount involved is not more than $6,000 in my opinion. I don't care to say whether Mr. HAWS drank or not."

Letter From M. Victor Place, the French Consul-General.

M. VICTOR PLACE, the French Consul at this port, who is accused by a New-York journal of having defrauded the French Government in the purchase of war materials and provisions, has addressed to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* the following reply to the charges made against him:

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1871.

Messrs. CH. LASSALLE & CO.: I read in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* this morning the reproduction, or, rather, the translation of an article published yesterday by a sheet which passes, they say, for being the mouthpiece of Gambetta. Being responsible for my official acts only to my own Government, I would have disdained to reply to this article, but that it reiterates so many material alleged facts which are so contrary to the truth that it is impossible for me not to reply to some of them.

Are the outset I can inform the *Sun* that the question as to who shall occupy the Consular position is still in suspense, but the emoluments which attach to it are entirely at the disposal of the French Government, and have never ceased to be so.

As regards the furnishing of arms and munitions of war, my action has been so circumscribed that it would be very difficult for me to realize the profits which it has been alleged I have done, as the contracts for purchases were concluded directly at Tours between the French Government and the American contractors. My duty has been simply to superintend the carrying out of the contracts, that is to say, to press forward the shipments of the materials, to certify to the quantities and not the qualities of the arms transmitted, and to pay the commissions on them. Many propositions to purchase arms and munitions of war were made to me by French and American dealers, who would not believe in the strict instructions by which I was bound, and it is in the disappointment of these firms that the true explanation is to be found of the virulent attacks of which I have been the object.

I am not, therefore, responsible for the prices at which the 220,000, not 210,000, Springfield rifles were negotiated for; and if any one desires to know how it happened that after having negotiated for 80,000 others at $5 each, I received, subsequently, the order to pay from $6 to $12 for them, it is to the Committee of Armaments (in France,) or to the firm of REMINGTON that the inquiry ought to be addressed.

It is the French Minister of War who must be consulted as to the contract for the various war materials, regarding the negotiations for which I have always been a stranger.

It is the matter of the cash book, where every thing has the appearance of being perfectly correct, the purchases were, it is true, begun by me, but they were brought to a termination by the French Legation at Washington, and I had not the dispensing of a single cent in the matter.

As to my extradition, I undertake to attend to that matter myself. I only have to ignorant of the fearful family misfortunes which have overtaken me, and which render my stay in this City utterly impossible.

I stay only until my two remaining children are fit for the voyage, when I will sail at once for France, and press there a continuation of the inquiry, which I have urged, into all the transactions done by me in the United States on account of the French Government.

Behold how moderate is my reply, notwithstanding the violent terms of the attack, every line of which is franche with hate and envy to such an extent that its author seems to me by his excess to have gone beyond the end which he proposed to himself. It remains only to be desired that the author of the attack on me—I refer to the real author—had the courage to make known his personality.

I rely sufficiently on the honor of the American Press to hope that those journals which have reproduced the *Sun's* article will also publish my reply. Receive, &c., VICTOR PLACE,

Consul-General of France at New-York.

"Reddy the Blacksmith" in Another Fight.

WILLIAM VARLEY, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," and MICHAEL VARLEY, his brother, having been found early yesterday morning fighting on Broadway, they were both arrested and taken before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs. As they were only fighting between themselves, and had not disturbed any peaceable person, the Magistrate discharged them.

Another Chance for Lawrence Sullivan.

In the case of LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, under condemnation of death for the murder of JOHN O'BRIEN, the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a writ of appeal, which permits the case to go to the Court of Appeals for review, and directs a stay of sentence until decision on appeal.

The Tottenville Charter Election.

An election was held in the village of Tottenville, Staten Island, on the 25th inst., as ordered by the Legislature, to determine the question of the further existence of the village charter, with the following result: Total vote cast, 283; against, 183; for, 85; majority against the charter, 133.

Deadly Assaults in The City Last Night.

At a late hour last evening MICHAEL CONNOLLY, who lives at No. 90 Hamilton-street, was found on the sidewalk near his residence disabled by a stab wound, which was bleeding profusely. He was taken to the Madison-street Police Station-house, where his wound was dressed. Having stated that the wound was inflicted with a penknife by WILLIAM GORDEN, of No. 16 Hamilton-street, the assailant was arrested by Officer CHRISTIAN, and was locked up to await examination.

At 10 o'clock last night AVERY DEFOREST, a boy of 19, of Pearl-street, was found lying at No. 40 Chatham-place, with a severe wound in the head. He was taken to the Police Station-house, at the corner of Pearl-street and Seventh-avenue, by a friend, who found the injured boy, and, being struck on the head, received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital in a critical condition, and was unable to give any account of the assailant, nor is anybody else acquainted with the circumstance.

Destruction of a New Masonic Lodge-Room for Henry Clay Lodge—Interesting Ceremonies.

Henry Clay Lodge No. 277, F. and A. M., of this City, dedicated a new lodge-room last evening at No. 420 Grand-street. The ceremonies incident to the occasion were conducted by M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master of Masons of New-York, and were of an interesting character. The Grand Master was assisted by the following brothers, acting as officers of the Grand Lodge: R. W. Frederick W. Herring, Grand Marshal; Bro. E. L. Gaul, Deputy Grand Marshal; W. Bro. John Boyd, Senior Grand Warden; W. Bro. James Philips, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, W. Bro. James Desastere, Grand Treasurer, Rev. Bro. J. W. Hough, Grand Chaplain, and R. W. Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant. The Grand Lodge upon entering the new room was received by W. Bro. John W. CALDWELL, Master of "Henry Clay," after which the Masonic work used in a dedication ceremonial was impressively performed. This concluded, Grand Master ANTHON delivered a most impressive address, which, while it congratulated the brethren present upon the successful completion of their labors, he at the same time urged that the entrance of the Lodge upon the occupancy of a new room should also symbolize the entrance of its members upon a more earnest Masonic life and its attendant duties. The new lodge-room is a handsome one, tastefully furnished, and one reflecting credit upon the projectors of the work. The furniture has been about $2,000. Later in the evening, the Master of "Henry Clay," in the name of the Lodge, presented the Grand with a check for $300 as a donation to the Hall and Asylum Fund, which was appropriately received. The whole affair was a pleasant one and well carried out.

Personal.

Lord Walsingham, of England, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Baltazzi Effendi, Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

E. Cadestrahle, of the Swedish Legation, and Prof. E. E. Salisbury, of Yale College, are at the Brevoort House. Senator T. F. Bayard, of Delaware, and Col. R. C. Perry, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. J. Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, is at the Astor House. Col. Snow, of England, is at the Everett House. Senator H. B. Carpenter, of Milwaukee; Charles Bowles, Esq., of Paris; Hon. John D. Lang, of Maine; Hon. E. S. Tovey, of Boston; Hon. James Terwilliger, of Syracuse; Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York; Hon. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; Hon. J. R. Brunot, of Pittsburg; Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, and Hon. John T. Farwell, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. F. Farnsworth and Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Illinois; Hon. E. Davis, of San Francisco; Geo. Alfred Townsend, of Washington, and Rev. E. B. Spotting, of London, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa; Major E. C. McConnell, of the United States Army, and Charles H. Waltens, of Montreal, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Dr. D. L. Huntington, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, GUSTAVE LAWRENCE was charged by Dr. CHARLES MILLER with poisoning his wife. It appears that for some time past Dr. MILLER attended the wife of LAWRENCE for a disease of the chest, and on visiting her yesterday found that she exhibited some peculiar symptoms which led him to suppose she had been poisoned. An examination of the medicine she had been taking showed that it had been changed, and he immediately directed it to be sent to the Police Head-quarters to be analyzed. In the meantime the prisoner was taken into custody. The medicine was not proved to contain any poisonous ingredient, and there being no further evidence to connect the prisoner with the supposed offense, Judge SCOTT directed his release on parole.

ISAAC LAWRENCE, who was arrested on Monday for "shinning" from the person of HENRY H. SMITH, while the latter was proceeding along Duane-street on the way from the Tradesmen's National Bank to the office of EDWARD LUDLAM, No. 8 James-street, was yesterday examined before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, and SMITH positively identifying him as the man who had stolen his money, he was fully committed for trial. The prisoner is a man twenty-seven years old, a jeweler, living at No. 15 Stanton-street, and strenuously denied his guilt.

Mayor HALL yesterday attended at the hall of the Board of Education, for the purpose of swearing in the new members of the Department of Public Instruction, all of whom are members of the Board of Education. The Mayor explained the duties of the new Board, as given in the addition to the City Charter, and the members then took the oath of office. A vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor, and the proceedings terminated. The new Board will meet in a few days for organization.

For the last two days confusion and dire disorder have reigned in and about the Metropolitan Hotel. The work of receiving money, of finding and delivering lots to purchasers has been hardly less than that of the auction itself. The sale of today is expected to be the last.

Mr. JOSEPH HYDE SPARKS, agent of the White Star line of steam-ships, denies that a race was intended between the ocean steam-ships *City of Paris* and *Oceanic*, as telegraphed from Europe.

The New-York Yacht Club-house, at Clifton, Staten Island, is to be sold, with its furniture, to-morrow, at auction, at No. 111 Broadway, Messrs. HAZARD, ARTHORF & Co. being the auctioneers. The cabins of the yachts of the Club are now arranged and ornamented in exquisite nautical taste, and in these the "little dinners," for which the New-York Yacht Club is so distinguished, will in future take place. There is to be a good time at the coming "cabin warmings."

The Eighty-fourth Regiment paraded, last evening, at the State Arsenal. There were present and on hand and at the call, under the command of Lieut-Col. MITCHELL, the Colonel of the regiment being absent on account of a family bereavement. The men executed a variety of evolutions very creditably, considering the immense number of recruits that are in the ranks. The new uniform of the regiment is exceedingly handsome and neat, and will doubtless attract a number of recruits. This will most probably be the last parade of the season.

Strong efforts are being made with the Bishop to retain Rev. WM. F. BUTLER as pastor of the Zion Methodist Episcopal (colored) Church, corner Bleecker and West Tenth streets. His congregation is one of the wealthiest and most influential in the City, and, with but few exceptions, are heartily in favor of this movement. Mr. BUTLER'S services, on behalf of the colored people of the Metropolis, are too well known for eulogy to be necessary, and it is to be hoped that the Bishop will not overlook the appeal that has been presented to him.

GEORGE W. HILL, alias Cooley Keys, the notorious gambler, and JAMES L. THOMPSON were committed for trial yesterday by Judge COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of brutally assaulting MARY BURNS, at No. 124 West Twenty-sixth-street, Tuesday evening.

The examination of pupils of the German School Institute of the Nineteenth Ward, which commenced on Monday, with the Kindergarten class, as progressive locally, in the presence

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The principal attraction at the Exchange yesterday (April 26) was the auction conducted by ANDREW H. MULLER, P. F. WILKINS & Co., at which 125 by-town building lots were offered for sale by order of ALVIN HIGGINS, Esq. The attendance was not as large as has heretofore been the case when such an extensive line of unimproved real estate has been thrown before the public, although in the strong surrounding the auctioneer we recognized many well-known investors. The result of the day's work was not as satisfactory as was hoped or expected, for only ninety of the lots offered were disposed of, and these slowly and with difficulty, the bidding not being active. As to the prices realized, they may be termed merely fair. In selling, the schedule was not followed by number, but lots were sold in different localities, for, the demand not being strong, buyers were tempted and led on by the attractions attached to some special piece, rather than by the genuine merit of the property. The north half of the block bounded by the Grand Boulevard, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Twelfth-avenue, which, having a thirty-foot lot, was sold at auction, and brought $20,000. For the full particulars of the transaction reference is made to the recapitulation appended, where the location and size of each lot sold, with price obtained and name of purchaser are stated in detail. The aggregate of the sales reached $47,500, but the price per lot to about $2,000. The property No. 39 Exeter-street, advertised to be sold by Messrs. MULLER & Co. yesterday, it was announced had been withdrawn from the market.

The only other sale made at the Exchange was one by ROBERTS & McGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, a six years' lease of the premises No. 109 Norfolk-street; sold to MORRIS EISTEIN for $3,800. The sale of a lot on Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., was adjourned indefinitely. No further business was transacted.

In regard to the sale of lots on One Hundred and sixth-street, by V. K. STEENSON & SON, noticed for yesterday in our list of auctions proposed for the week, an error was made. This sale takes place on Wednesday next, May 3.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, at the City Sales-room, No. 16 Court-street, JOHNSON & MELLUS, by order of Supreme Court in partition cause to dissolution of ENOS H. PRATT, referee, sold a considerable lot of property belonging to the estate of LYMAN ALLYN, deceased, details in regard to which will be found in the summary below. The auction was well attended and the result a satisfactory one.

Today should be one of activity at the Exchange, in city, for a number of sales are advertised, and the list is a long one, for both improved and unimproved real estate will be offered. Auctions are announced by the following-named auctioneers: Roberts & McGuire, Muller, Wilkins & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co., A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., A. H. Nicolay, Johnson & Miller, Wm. Kennedy and James M. Miller.

The Real Estate Record and Guide, A. Pine-street, reports having recently sold eight lots on the east side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, and six lots in the rear; three each fronting respectively on the streets named; sold in one parcel for $48,000.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, April 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

31 lots comprising north half of the block bounded by Grand Boulevard, 135th-st. and 12th-av.; fronting 200 ft. on Boulevard, 100 ft. on 12th-av., front on street, 795 ft., with stable, sold in one parcel, W. K. Bonsdale, purchaser $80,000

1 lot, s. corner of 12th-av. and 124th-st., 24.11x100, T. J. 2,000

1 lot, s. a. 12th-av., 24.11 ft. n. of 125th-st., 24.11x100, same purchaser 1,625

2 lots, s. a. of 124th-av., adjoining above, each same size, Daniel Dougherty, purchaser 3,400

1 lot, s. a. corner of 123d-st. and 12th-av., 24.11x100, George H. Sage, purchaser 2,000

1 lot, s. a. of 123d-st., 24.11 ft. w. of 12th-av., 24.11x100, same purchaser 2,000

2 lots, s. a. of 123d-st., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser 3,400

2 lots s. a. 122d-st., adjoining above, each same size, James T. King, purchaser 3,300

1 lot, s. a. corner 121st-av. and 122d-st., 24.11x100, same purchaser 1,950

1 lot, s. a. 122d-st., adjoining above, each same size, James T. King, purchaser, $1,975 each 3,950

1 lot, s. a. corner 121st-av. and 122d-st., 24.11x100, T. Farley, purchaser 2,000

1 lot, s. a. Boulevard, 24.11 ft. n. of 122d-st., adjoining above, 25x100, same purchaser 4,100

2 lots s. a. Boulevard, adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $4,150 each 8,300

1 lot, s. a. Boulevard, adjoining above, 49.11 ft. s. of 124th-st., each same size, L. J. Phillips, purchaser 2,400

1 lot, s. a. 123d-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x100, T. Farley, purchaser 2,000

3 lots s. a. 123d-st., adjoining above, each same size, Edward Donnelly, purchaser, $2,650 each 7,950

4 lots s. a. Boulevard, adjoining above, each same size, Thomas F. Tone, purchaser, $2,275 each.. 9,100

1 lot, s. a. 123d-st., adjoining above, same size, H. E. Perkins, purchaser 2,000

4 lots s. a. 124th-st., adjoining above, each same size, James T. King, purchaser, $1,950 each 7,800

2 lots s. a. 124th-st., adjoining above, each same size, Thomas F. Tone, purchaser, $1,900 each 3,800

1 lot, s. a. corner Boulevard and 124th-st., 24.11x100, T. Farley, purchaser 2,000

1 lot, s. a. Boulevard, adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $2,000 each 2,000

1 lot, s. a. corner 121st-av. and 123d-st., 24.11x100, same purchaser, $2,000 each 2,000

2 lots s. a. 123d-st., adjoining above, each same size, James T. King, purchaser, $1,975 each 3,950

1 lot, s. a. corner 121st-av. and 124th-st., 24.11x100, same purchaser, $2,000 each 2,000

2 lots s. a. 124th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $1,950 each 3,900

1 lot, s. a. Van Brunt-st., adjoining above, 25x100, same purchaser 1,600

1 lot, s. a. Van Brunt-st., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser 1,600

(Same estate.)

2 lots, each 25 ft. water front; adjoining land of W. Rockwell, deceased, H. D. Clapp, purchaser 800

Plot of ground in same town, fronting, bounded by the Incoherent Stream 200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 102 GRAND-ST.

The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—FOR SALE IN Church, about 200 feet from the Railway Depot, the lease of a valuable property, now used for the sale of wood business; the property consists of six full lots, one of the best and most completely arranged yards in the City, and of large dwelling; also a four-horse cutting machine; two heavy coal buildings covered with wrought iron; lease nine years to run on present terms. This must be sold at once; apply to each. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 77TH-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., in West Side—A new three-story brown-stone house, Stable 100; these rooms done in excellence of style; all improvements; with immediate possession. Apply to WARD & GODEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 7TH AND MADISON-avs., near Madison, a handsome three-story stone house, 21 feet 5 inches by 75 feet; all improvements and in good order; early possession given; price $21,000. Apply to S. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY NICE three-story and basement brick house, 20 feet wide, 40 feet deep, in Irving place, contiguous to Union-square. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VERY desirable five-story brick store, No. 24 Maiden-lane, in rear; store the same. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 61 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

3 FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSES,

with all improvements and thoroughly built, FOR SALE, situated on the corner 8th-av. and Macomb-st., Brooklyn, two blocks from Prospect Park. Corner House, stable, and other fine RIDING seat; also property located in the most desirable part of Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of the bay and harbor and Staten Island, and overlooking the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York; terms to suit. Apply on the premises, or at No. 205 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

For Sale, at Stamford, Conn.,

ON

RICHMOND HILL,

within a short distance of the depot.

The Residence of Mr. W. A. Keeler,

Consisting of an elegant two-story and attic dwelling, newly built and finished in a very superior manner, and containing every convenience of a first-class City residence.

GROUNDS OF FIVE ACRES

are handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; location perfectly healthy; views of the Sound unsurpassed; terms will be made liberal.

For price and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE

FOR CITY PROPERTY. One of the best locations, Chelsea-avenue, the Chestnut-street and Fifth-avenue of Long Branch. The cottage has an elegant view of the sea and of the drives. Near all the principal hotels; nice grounds, house beautifully furnished and in complete order. Stationary marble wash-stands, bath, and all the appurtenances of a city residence.

Apply to H. T. HEXAMER,
No. 594 Broadway,
ALFRED VAN DORN, Long Branch, or C. H. MASSON, No. 227 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

A CHARMING PLACE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished, in the beautiful Saddle River Valley, ten minutes' drive from Hohokus Station, New-York and Erie Railroad. The estate of the late Judge Charles W. Newton will sell or rent his former delightful residence, about thirty acres. House is a cottage of eleven rooms, replete with every convenience, water, range, bath, &c.; grounds well stocked, shaded, new and ample; almost valuable trout property, partially stocked, good with the property; also two comfortable cottages for the help; place is now open for examination; price $15,000. Apply to GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Executor, No. 37 Cliff-st., New-York, or refer to C. J. VICTOR, No. 88 William-st., or C. ONE, No. 62 John-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence in the beautiful valley of the Mohawk, at Whitesboro, Oneida County, on the line of the Central Railroad, within four miles of the City of Utica, and but seven hours from New-York; house large and well built; grounds comprise four acres tastefully laid out; fruit of the best in the land; fine old shade trees; excellent garden, with choice fruits, suitable out-buildings, &c.; healthful location; society and sociality all that can be desired; churches and schools convenient; omnibus line passes the place every half hour; horse cars near. For full information, photographic views, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINing advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-daily trains; villa, 10 acres; excellent stable, carriage house, &c.; fruit of choicest sorts; for sale or to let; house has 12 large rooms, viz.: the hall, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elizabeth; less than a mile from depot; every way a desirable property and place of residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 123, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PRODuctive City property or good mortgages, an elegant country residence, situated on the Hudson, 30 miles from the City, and 4 miles south of Newburg, and 5 miles from West Point; contains 200 acres, of which 50 acres are cleared, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars call or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 36 John-st.

AN ATTRACTIVE FARM OF THIRteen acres, 1½ miles from Plainfield station on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, three-quarters of a mile from station on the new National Air Line Railroad; land in good condition; new house with six rooms, barn, &c.; price $5,000; terms to suit. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST BANK OF THE Hudson, overlooking the Palisades, an exceptionally fine country property of four acres, with dwelling and out-buildings; has a high prospective value. Apply to CHARLES M. MICHAELS, No. 9 Greenwich-st., or E. T. GRAHAM, No. 176 Duane-st.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR to let, three first-class houses, with all the modern improvements; rent, $600, $650 and $1,200 a year; all now leased; near depot; 40 minutes from New-York, city time. Further particulars apply to J. and P. MERKER, No. 222 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 Tenth-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season. Also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached, or unimproved plots on the ocean drive or vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

Printed catalogues, giving full particulars, mailed free.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, LONG ISland, an elegant mansion, 60x49 each, grounds, 12½x160 feet, situation on Sandford-avenue, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot; the house is replete with all the modern improvements; furnace, hot and cold water in every room, gas, range, &c.; the grounds abound with elegant hedges, flowers, &c.; it will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars apply to

CAS. A. FLEURY, No. 18 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES with all the modern improvements, and from one to seven acres for sale, ranging from $8,000 to $60,000, within forty-five minutes of 30th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.

Also,

Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $600 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 61 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Delightfully located on Hubbard's Hill, convenient to depot, commodious frame dwelling, conveniently arranged, containing twenty-three rooms; wide hall on three floors; large and comfortable stable and carriage house, and other out-houses; three-quarters of an acre of choice land under a high state of cultivation; immediate possession; price asked, $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Handsome Mansard-roof house, containing seven rooms and two cellars, in the most perfect order inside and out; large garden; three minutes' walk of railroad depot; forty trains daily; surroundings unobjectionable. For particulars apply to D. H. WILLETTS, on the premises, or Box No. 1,337 New-York Post-office.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, A GOOD two-story house, with French roof, 10 rooms; furnace; hot and cold water; bath-room; marble mantels; lot 70x200; five to ten minutes' walk from depot; price, $8,500, half cash. Inquire of or address GEO. HOLMES, Montclair, N. J., or box No. 107 Montclair P. O. Also, a store for sale or to let on the main business street, 20x80 feet deep, and extra-good cellar. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AT Dobb's Ferry, within ten minutes' walk of the station; modern improvements; view of the river; twelve rooms; stable, shed, room for four horses; carriage-house; lot over three acres; corner of 11th-av. and 42d-st. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 51 Bleecker-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET. A small but well arranged cottage, beautifully situated on the Hudson; less than one hour from town; lighted with gas; well furnished; suitable only for a very small family; will be rented immediately. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 1,261 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-Park, four minutes from Chestnut-Street depot; complete order, with garden and fruit trees; also, a furnished house in West Chester County, convenient to Hudson River Railroad depot. Apply to H. KISSAM, No. 193 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A number of cottages and mansions on the west bank of the Hudson River, and on the line of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad; rentals, $400 and upward. Apply to CHARLES M. MICHAELS, No. 9 Greenwich-st.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RUTHER-FORD PARK, N. J.

THE most beautiful suburb of New-York; schools, churches, &c., &c. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 280 Greenwich-st.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm, with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. JACKSON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ONE AND COUNTRY COMbined—three new three-story and basement French-roof houses, one room with all modern improvements, in Brooklyn, Nos. 322, 324 and 326 Halsey-st., near Tompkins-av., two minutes' walk from Broadway ferry, Eastern district; the finest and most convenient office and store any where for a seat; time or cars thirty-five minutes; cars will pass the door soon; also near Atlantic, Gates and Nostrand-sts., in front basement, head the four front rooms; also Eastern in back parlor for the best rooms; Bergen cars from the ferry; fine old shade trees; excellent garden, with choice fruits, suitable out-buildings, &c.; healthful location; society and sociality all that can be desired; churches and schools convenient; omnibus line passes the place every half hour; horse cars near. For full information, photographic views, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE RESIDENCE of Lewis G. Morris, at Fordham Heights, four miles from Central Park; three-quarters of a mile from Tremont Station, Harlem Railroad; steam-boat landing within three minutes' walk; liberal stabling; carriage if desired; garden, greenhouse and grapery; coachman and gardener's houses; gas in mansion and stable, stationary basins, &c., and a never-failing supply of water without pumping. The place is calculated for a limited family, as summer residence. The owner is going to Europe. For information and permits apply to H. E. CAMMANN, No. 81 Pine-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., South office No. 2 Exchange-Court.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, NEW-Jersey, two-story brick houses, with eleven rooms and sub-cellar; have gas, hot and cold water, bath, two water-closets, heater, range, &c.; large rear piazzas, with a magnificent view of the bay, Staten Island and Long Island; only fifteen minutes from New-York by the Cortlandt Ferry; Cortlandt and thirty minutes by the horse-cars; rent $700. Call upon PETER HENDERSON, No. 37 Nassau-st., or apply at 53 GRAHAM PARK Real Estate Agency, Morgan-square, Hudson County, New-Jersey.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—A first-class four-story house on 36th-st., near Madison-av., fully furnished, to a private family.

A four-story brown-stone house, near 8th-av., on flat-st., rent to a private family, $1,600 per annum.

ON MADISON-AV.

An elegantly furnished first-class five-story brown-stone house, near 32d-st.; china and glass included.

And other first-class furnished and unfurnished houses. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR ONE year, a furnished house containing twelve rooms, range, hot and cold water, bath-room; three acres of ground; fruit of the choicest in the land; fine old oaks and fruit in variety; within five minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. Apply on the premises, to JAMES NEWELL, Washington-st.

TO LET—AT GARRISON, OPPOSITE WEST Point, near to station and ferry, the Cromwell Place, complete for a Summer residence. Apply to CHARLES GODDARD, No. 280 Broadway, or JAMES M'EAD, Garrison Station.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED DWELLING and out-buildings, with three acres of land, at Woodbridge, N. J., on the Sound, near the steam-boat landing, formerly occupied by H. W. Halton; rent, $400. Apply to MELLICK & BRO., No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO FINE four-story stone front houses on 9th-av., overlooking the Central Park; will be sold or leased cheap to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, on the shore, a few minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's landing, a furnished house, twelve rooms; hot and cold water, furnace, &c. Also, a cottage of seven rooms, half an acre of land. Apply to J. FARMELE, No. 81 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SOUTH YONKERS—THE dwelling of the late Matthias Warner; twelve rooms, with about two acres of land; stable and garden; abundance of fruit. Apply on the premises, or to JAS. B. WARNER, No. 82 Franklin-st. Rent $550.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, BROWN-stone house, No. 109 East 40th-st., rent $200 per month; also small cottage, three miles from Peekskill, rent $15 per month; or for sale. Apply at No. 31 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 12th-st., near 2d-av.; all modern improvements; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 102 Grand-st.

TO LET AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND—A pleasantly-situated cottage, ten minutes' walk from depot; rent, $300. Also, a small cottage, $200. Inquire of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 126 Water-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON HUDSON, ABOVE Poughkeepsie, to let unfurnished; ice-house filled; fruit, garden, grounds unsurpassed; accessible; terms very low. C. OTIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Waverley-place. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 27th-st. Apply to P. G. CLARK, No. 180 Broadway, Room 1.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT for Summer or year at Yonkers. Apply to W. UNDERHILL, Yonkers, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES CHEAP,
OBSERVE PRICES,
$250, $300, $400,
NO. 162 BROADWAY,
One flight up.
Inquire of
TAYLOR & STEARNS,
No. 1½ Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SPACIOUS LOFTS TO LEASE

In the five-story marble building,

Corner Grand and Crosby sts.,

suitable for lace houses, straw goods, dry goods, &c.

Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
No. 102 Grand-st.

STORES, LOFTS, &C.,

TO RENT AND TO LEASE

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Broadway, near 23d-st.	$6,000
Broadway, near 42d-st., corner	5,000
Broadway, through to Lafayette-st., lofts	2,000
Broadway, near 17th-st., one loft	3,000
Broadway, near Reade-st., building	10,000
Broadway, near Worth-st., whole building	11,000
Broadway, corner of 10th-st., whole building	10,000
Broadway, corner of Grand-st., lofts	12,000
Beekman-st., near Gold-st., whole building	8,000
Barclay-st., near Church-st., lofts	2,400
Dutch-st., near Broadway, whole building	7,000
Cortlandt-st., near Church-st., store, &c.	3,000
College-place, near Barclay-st., whole building	10,000
Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st., whole build.	
ing	8,000
Cortlandt-st., near Church-st., two lofts	2,000
East 14th-st., near Broadway, whole property	9,000
East 14th-st., near Broadway, whole property	15,000
Mercer-lane, near Spring-st., whole premises	3,000
Mercer-lane, near William-st., whole building	2,400
New-st., near Exchange-place, whole building	4,000
New-st., near Exchange-place, lofts and offices	2,400
Pearl-st., near Burling-slip, store and basement	1,200
University-place, corner of 11th-st., store	1,700
University-place, adjoining corner of 11th-st.,	
store	1,500
University-place, adjoining corner of 11th-st.,	
store	1,700
Union-square, near 14th-st., one floor	1,200
Union-square, near 15th-st., whole property	3,000
Union-square, near 16th-st., parlor floor	2,000

Further particulars at office.

SPACIOUS BANKING OFFICE TO LET—Suitable for a banking company; corner of Cedar-st.; entire first story; now occupied by Security Insurance Company; size, 35 by about 100; all well lighted; has large fire and burglar proof bank vault. Apply to ABNER R. REID, No. 21 Pine-st.

OFFICES—NEW, NEAT CHEAP, WITH use of Block of Broadway. Apply to

POND & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place.

FIRST-CLASS FACTORY TO LET in Jersey City; water front; power throughout. Inquire of J. M. WINANTS, No. 249 Greene-st., Jersey City, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—FINE SECOND AND THIRD floor (with power if desired) for manufacturing. Inquire 85 to 87 Duane-st., or of A. T. & A. PERRIS & CO., Nos. 264, 266 and 268 Mott-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 720 Broadway, opposite New York University; possession May 1. Apply to ABNER R. REID, No. 21 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., JUST OFF of Park-row, two fine office rooms, Nos. 1 and 2, first floor. Inquire at *Rural New-Yorker* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—In Building No. 30 Beaver-st., running through to Pearl. Apply to JANEWAY.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 40 Fulton-st., 40 second and fourth lofts. Inquire in the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE 8TH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M., Box No. 116 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FARM LAND IN NEW-JERSEY, from 50 to 100 acres, in exchange for dwelling at Yonkers. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Yonkers, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold, by order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, by the Commissioner appointed by said Court, at Hackensack, on SATURDAY, May 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the entire place known as the "Holeman Farm," or "Saratoga Park," situated on the Passaic River, opposite the Village of Passaic, N. J.

The property comprises about 170 acres of well-located land, having a frontage of over a mile on the Passaic River. It is opposite Passaic village, twelve miles from New-York by the Erie Railway, which runs on the north side of it, and has a depot there on the land itself. There is also a large and handsome mansion, and other houses and buildings, which are worth alone over $60,000. This sale is believed to offer an extraordinary chance for capitalists desiring to make a profitable real estate investment.

The terms of sale will be cash—that is, ten per cent on the day of sale, and the balance on delivery of deed.

Application for further information may be made to THOMAS J. OWEN & CO., No. 183 Front-st., New-York, or to L. & A. ZABRISKIE, No. 9 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WILL FORTHWITH BE SOLD, THIS DAY, at 12 noon, at Merchants' Exchange, under foreclosure, that fine house and lot, six doors east from Broadway, south side 44th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF 103 LOTS.

SITUATE ON GRAND-AV., LINCOLN AND CLARKSON-AVS. AND UNION-PLACE, JERSEY CITY, LATELY FORMING PART OF A CRICKET GROUND BY THE ST. GEORGE CRICKET CLUB.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. F. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the directors of the Bergen Hill Land Association.

The valuable property, situate on Grand-av., Lincoln and Charles sts., Jersey City, late Hudson City, and known as the St. George Cricket grounds. The property is all tile-drained, even with grade, and fenced. The improvements consist of a large club-house, cottage, and stable, stationary basins, &c., and a never-failing supply of water without pumping. The place is calculated for a limited family, as summer residence. The owner is going to Europe. For information and permits apply to H. E. CAMMANN, No. 81 Pine-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., South office No. 2 Exchange-Court.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON JERSEY AND 7TH-STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. F. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described property, viz.:

SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET—One lot, north side 71st-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av., 71st-st. is curbed, guttered, and sewered.

SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET—One lot, south side 72d-st., 148.5 east of 9th-av., 72d-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered, and is the main grand entrance to the Central Park.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 11TH-AV. AND 105TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. F. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Courtlandt Palmer, Esq., executor.

BOULEVARD—Four lots, situate on the south-west corner of Boulevard and 105th-st., running through to 11th-av. and 106th-st.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE—Four lots, situate on the north-west corner of 11th-av. and 106th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 VALUABLE LOTS, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 7TH-AV. AND CARROLL-ST., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. F. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), New-York, the following-described real estate, viz.:

SEVENTH-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—Three lots, near the Green Plains, Prospect Park; situate on the south-west corner of 7th-av. and Carroll-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOT ON 7TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. F. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NINTH-AVENUE—One lot, situate on the east side of 9th-av., 25 feet 6 inches south of 74th-st., 25.6x100 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF PROPERTY ON VESEY AND EAST 87TH-STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), New-York, sale by order of Helena C. P. Fair, Executrix of George Fair, deceased:

VESEY-STREET—The very valuable four-story, blue-stone and sub-cellar dwelling house front stores and one-story rear building, situate on the south side of Vesey-st., north side, between Greenwich and Church sts. Store is in fair order, and covers nearly entire lot, 21x100 feet.

EAST 87TH-STREET—The desirable house and lot, No. 245 East 87th-st., north side, between 1st and 2d-avs. House is 18.3½ by about 48 feet, three stories and cellar, brick, brown-stone trimmings. Lot is 18.3½ by 100. Possession May 1, 1871. Title indisputable.

Fifty per cent of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS STORE, NO. 166 FRONT-ST., BETWEEN MAIDEN-LANE AND BURLING-SLIP.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), New-York, sale by order of Joseph B. Varnum, jr.:

FRONT-STREET—The first-class five-story and cemented cellar brick-front store, known as No. 166 Front-st., north side, between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip; store is 16.3½x44 feet deep, with an extension to full depth of lot; is in thorough repair, and in good order. Possession can be had on delivery of the deed. Lot 16.3 front, 16.10 rear; by 94.5 feet deep.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF NO. 124 10TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), New-York, by order and direction of Joseph B. Varnum, administrator of Nathan B. Graham, deceased.

SECOND-AVENUE—The handsome, extra large, three-story, stone basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot, No. 124 2d-av., between 7th and 8th sts.; house is 20.6x38 feet, with a two-story and basement extension, 26.8x27 feet, is in good order, and contains all the conveniences of a first-class house. Lot is 22.6x75 feet. Immediate possession can be given.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BEN. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

By order of

WILLIAM M. TWEED, ESQ.,

Commissioner of Public Works.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 28, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the Vestibule of the City Hall, City of New-York, all BUILDINGS and PARTS of BUILDINGS as taken by the Commissioner of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of the new Courts for the widening of Robinson-st. from Church to West-st., in the City of New-York, which said buildings and parts of buildings are laid down on a plan now on exhibition at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORDELIA M. GREEN, plaintiff, against RENON A. HOWARD and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1871, I, the subscriber, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, on the 28th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Ezra M. Prince, auctioneer, the following-described property, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a point in the northerly line of Forty-third-street, distant three hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly line of Eighth-avenue with said northerly line of Forty-third-street; running thence westerly along said northerly line of Forty-third-street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth-avenue two hundred feet to the southerly line of Forty-fourth-street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Forty-fourth-street seventy-five feet; and thence southerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue two hundred feet and six inches to the northerly line of Forty-third-street, at the place of beginning. Dated April 26, 1871.

THOMAS H. LAADON, Referee.

Mount, Hatfield, Waring, De La Mare and Russell, plaintiff's attorneys. 307 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NEWARK-AVENUE AND HUDSON-STREET, Jersey City—Four lots, with good dwelling-house and barn; fine well and garden; no rock; between 24th and 25th sts.

Also, Monmouria—Two-story frame house and eight and one-half city lots on Washington-av., running from to Robbins-av., only five blocks from horse cars and ten minutes from Monroe Station.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—Three-story, Brownstone Philadelphia brick house and lot, No. 125 East 73d-st., west side, between 4th and Lexington-ave. Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BEN. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

B. HAZARD, AFTEROON & CO. Real estate brokers and auctioneers, No. 40 Broad-st., will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the club-house of the New-York Yacht Club, at Clifton, Staten Island, with all its furniture; good anchorage, valuable water front; a most desirable location while in private occupancy, and a most desirable site for subdivision. It will be sold as the Exchange Sale-room. Or at 12 Broadway, FRIDAY, April 28, 1871, at 3 o'clock noon.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, April 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, two acres of land at corner of Turnpike and Little Clove roads, Middletown, Staten Island, formerly owned by Morris A. Gosbecht. A fine mansion house, a comfortable dwelling and conservatory, two barns, and other improvements, are upon the property. The place is superbly laid out and beautified, commands a magnificent view of a large extent of country, and is convenient to the ferries to New-York City

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, April 26, at 10 A. M.
Scotia, Wednesday, May 3, at Noon.
Java, Wednesday, May 10, at 10 A. M.
Algeria, Saturday, May 13, at 4 P. M.
Abyssinia, Wednesday, May 17, at 10 A. M.
Holland, Saturday, May 20, at 4 P. M.
Calabria, Saturday, May 20
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$240, gold.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$100, gold.
Return tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown at reduced rates.
Drafts for any amount issued payable on demand at the best rates of exchange.
Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
will sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Londonderry. Passengers booked to and from Liverpool, Belfast, Londonderry, Queenstown or Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, economically and cheaply as by any other route to-day.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat., April 22 | Columbia.....Sat., May 13
Europa.....Sat., April 29 | Abyssinia.....Sat., May 20
Italy.....Sat., May 6 | Alexandria.....Sat., May 27
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SATURDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin, $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Intermediate, $50.
Steerage, $30.
Children under 12 years, half price.
Infants, $5.
Drafts for any amount, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
Of 3,000 tons burden and 1,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMSON, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess carried. Experienced interpreters.
RATES, (Lowest) $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates for that purpose.
Drafts issued to or from all parts of America, France, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Insurance taken at lowest rates.
Bills of Lading issued.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
And thereafter every SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....85 | To London.....$65
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....70
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Tickets can be brought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....BOURGAY.....Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEBRUN.....Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....Saturday, June 17
FRANCE.....DARBS.....Saturday, July 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Baggage will be received on the day previous to sailing.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid the transit by English railways and the discomfort usually experienced in crossing the British Channel.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 57 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 6 North River.
Germanic.....Wednesday, April 26, at 11 A. M.
Erin (Brazil).....Saturday, April 29, at 12 M.
England, Thomas.....Wednesday, May 3, at 1 P. M.
Holland, Brand.....Saturday, May 6, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $80, according to location. Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. J. BARR, May 3, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER, May 10, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. J. FITZGERALD, May 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GERRY.....May 24, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. S. WILLIAMS.....May 31, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 61 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Tuesday, Saturday, April 25 | Scandinavian, Thursday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11 | Caledonia, Saturday, May 20
Cabin passage, $60, in gold; return tickets, $120, in gold; $70, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES S. ALEXANDER, No. 40 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, ECUADOR AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 19th and 29th each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Will be dispatched from this line, on or about the following dates:
CHINA, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connection at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at the Mexican ports. This steamer will be followed on May 19 by the steamer HENRIETTA, Capt. ——, for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 18th April.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZILS.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. J. TEMPLETON, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WINE.....July 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:
COLUMBUS, Capt. J. J. EDWARDS.....April 27
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. C. H. ADAMS will sail May 4, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VANSTON (via Nassau).....May 11
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-Ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. E. ADAMS will sail May 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, MEXICAN AND VERA CRUZ.—
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Regular dispatch steamers leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Fashens (Hav. cert.).....Saturday, May 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, May 15
CLEOPATRA, Fashens (Hav. cert.).....Wednesday, May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Lewis.....Saturday, May 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can attend the expenses of a Courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from much fatigue, care and trouble respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations in procuring the cheapest conveyances, and in furnishing information to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 47 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. ——, SATURDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 48 West-st.

ERIE, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, [GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. R. R. Agent C. R. R.
No. 290 Broadway. No. 60 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.—Pier 41 N. R.—The fine steamer QUEEN (of Lewes) every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight taken low. The passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. A. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 32 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS.
Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

6 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $16,000 per mile. Road completed and open to use public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend these, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
H. W. DE MOTTE & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

8 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.
STATE, COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
ILLINOIS BOND AND MORTGAGES.
All a very select and absolutely safe investment for a large or small amount. INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAID IN NEW-YORK.
For sale, and every description given by
A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on Call Berlin, Europe and Savannah.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 126 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1871.
At the ANNUAL ELECTION held on 17th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
ROBT. B. HART, JOHN A. NEWBOULD,
PETER MARTIN, SAMUEL M. HANFORD,
WM. H. CONKLIN, JAS. M. HALSTED,
JOS. C. APPLEBY, AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
WM. G. ARTHUR, JONA. THOMPSON,
ELISHA BROOKS, ROBERT R. WILLETS,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, CHARLES P. CRAG,
RENJ. W. MERRIAM, JOHN S. GILES,
ABRAM DUBOYE, S. F. JOHNSON,
PETER MARTIN, WM. MONTROSS,
SAMUEL CODWISE, SAMUEL E. SHERIFF,
EDWARD EWEN, HECTOR MORISON,
SAMUEL TEVON, JAMES DICKSON,
HENRY SCHUBART, SAMUEL B. MABBATT,
JAMES MCCLELLAND, JOHN D. JONES,
PHILIP C. HARMON, ALEX. E. HAMPTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, ROBERT B. HART, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and PETER D. COLLINS, Esq., Vice-President and Secretary.
JAMES VERBANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 39 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 3 P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 17th day of May next.
ROBERT L. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and South-Western Railway Company, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, at the office of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
NELSON BUNTON, President.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE
Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
ON
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Hour per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Money Paid into Court.
D. R. MARGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH
RAILROAD (of Kentucky) FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS.
This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Nashville, is 184 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky. Seventy-five miles are already in successful operation, and it is expected that the whole will be completed and in operation by mid-summer, or in July next. The western end of the line is also being pushed vigorously to completion. The Company have been liberally subscribed to, amounting to $2,000,000 of which the City of Louisville has voted $1,000,000. The bonds are deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, and the proceeds at their sale are paid to the railroad company only in the following manner: The coupons are payable on the first days of MARCH and SEPTEMBER, at the BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK. We offer the bonds at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, and recommend them with confidence to investors as a desirable, safe security.
MORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co., No. 41 Broad-st.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE MAY 1,
WANTED BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day drawn, by lot, 24 Bonds, numbered as follows: 107, 203, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 414, 169, 673, 674, 308, 394, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.
The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as secured, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. S. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 3 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 24, 1871.
THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, preparatory to the annual election for directors of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, April 18, 1871.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 1st day of May current. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 21 until the morning of May 2, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums not less than $5,000. Address, stating location, E. R., Box No. 110 Times Office.

FIRST MORTGAGES WANTED, FROM $5,000, ($20,000) small discount. No broker. C. VON HESSE, No. 90 Broadway, from 11 to 2.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GASLIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 49 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FARMERS' LOANS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 195 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $5 and upward.
All deposits payable on DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZULLIE, Cashier.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 52 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
ASSETS, $7,386,708 96.
Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.
Money deposited NOW will bear interest from May 1, at the rate of SIX per Cent.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.....$5,518,827 65

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1. Assets, $2,230,430 97; surplus, $126,517 04.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, on and after May 1, will occupy its new banking-rooms, corner 23d-st. and 6th-av., Booth's Building.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April 10, 1871.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place. Holders of twenty (20) or more coupons will leave the names one day for verification.
The transfer-books for Registered Bonds will be closed April 25, and reopened May 2.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1871.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1871, of the First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due May 1, 1871, will be paid free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed April 28, and reopened May 2.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

St. LOUIS, Mo., April 14, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
R. P. WINSLOW, President.

OFFICE DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
DENVER, Col., April 12, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and the Denver and Boulder Valley Railway Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May, 1871, at the banking-house of Munroe, Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD CO., April 22, 1871.
THE INTEREST UPON THE FIRST Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, maturing May 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 55 William-st. By order of CHARLES T. FOLLARD, Pres.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE Seven per Cent. Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. G. LITTLEJOHN, President.

NORWICH, April 22, 1871.
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. Free of all taxes, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after May 1.
The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopened on the 3d of May.
JOS. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of all taxes, on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from date to May 1.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—The coupons on the first mortgage sinking fund bonds of this Company, due May 1, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 30 Wall-st., or at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn.
WM. H. DE BEVOISE, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, April 20, 1871.
THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1871, on the war bounty loan bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of May next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1871, ON PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD BONDS, will be paid on presentation at our office after that date.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., Bankers, No. 53 Broad-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Voss & McDaniel, Nos. 2 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1869.
D. E. WHEELER,
H. E. SMITH, Executors.
d1-lawsm Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 212 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HERBERT A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d2-lawsm Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST late, of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-lawsm Th*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK (XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards.)—NOTICE is hereby given that on the 10th day of May, 1871, the annual list for this district will be open for the inspection of any and all persons who may apply, for that purpose at the office of the Assessor, No. 293 Broadway; and that for five days thereafter the Assessor of said district will be in attendance between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or valuations or assessments by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors, returned in the annual list. All appeals to said Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and specify as particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
AUGUSTUS FORD, Assessor,
Eighth District, New-York.
APRIL 21, 1871.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Rockland County.—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN OBREILEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 4th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Sailwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 234 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
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BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURNISHED suite of rooms; parent wishes to board with a private table preferred; by a citizen; no permanent boarders. Apply at No. 49 East 15th-st., near Fourth-av.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommod

WHO OWNS THE GOVERNOR?

Pardon of a Notorious Murderer by Order of the "Boss."

"Pat" Duffy, the Hero of a Thousand Crimes, Let Loose Again—Gov. Hoffman Signs His Pardon Under the Lash—The Culprit Quietly Shipped for Europe by the Tammany Committee—The Cat-ender of His Crimes.

Mr. TWEED'S charity and liberality are like household words. He helps the poor, he aids the fair, he shields the guilty, and through his all-powerful influence the murderer is released from the tiresome confines of the States' Prison. Every day brings some fresh tidings of his multitudinous efforts to perpetuate his power and influence with the dregs of our political society, and day by day the record against him is becoming blacker. Not satisfied with his own degradation, he drags men who once stood high in public estimation down to his own level, or plunges them deeper than himself into the slough of infamy. The latest case of his influence and power is brought to light in the pardon of the notorious thief and triple murderer, one PATRICK DUFFY, a distinguished member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, who on the 6th of June, 1870, was sentenced to State Prison for the term of nine years and six months, for attempting to murder Officer DYCKMAN, of the Eighth Precinct Police. The circumstances of this case may be briefly stated as follows: DUFFY and a notorious thief named JEM CASEY were disturbing the peace on the beat of Officer DYCKMAN, on the corner of Houston-street and Broadway. The officer remonstrated with them, and like a pair of tigers they attacked him. DUFFY drew a bowie-knife from his waist and plunged it into the officer's body. The wound for a time was thought to be fatal, but finally the officer recovered, but is today a mere skeleton. DUFFY was arrested, but Recorder HACKETT refused to bail him. Finding there was no chance for escaping trial, and that the influence of the Tammany Hall General Committee could not save him, as in former years, he pleaded guilty to the charge of felonious assault and, was sentenced to Sing Sing for the period of nine years and 6 months.

Before starting on the would-be murderer in the above case obtained his pardon, it may be well to note a few of his antecedents. In the Summer of 1857, PATRICK DUFFY, HEN DRAKE and JEM HUGHES, while riding down West Broadway in a covered coach, on one of their drunken orgies, saw a colored man named BOB HACKETT standing at the door of his residence, at the corner of Thomas-street. As they were passing him, PAT DUFFY said to his pals, "See me pop that d——d nigger," and, suiting the action to the word, he deliberately drew his revolver and shot HACKETT dead, the ball penetrating his brain. He was arrested and admitted to bail, but his political influence was opposed in his behalf and prevented the case from ever being called to trial. Two years later he was arrested, charged with a felonious assault on the Captain of one of the Sound steamers. For this he was tried before the late City Judge RUSSELL; and notwithstanding he nearly murdered the Captain, he was only fined the ridiculous sum of six cents. This verdict resulted from the love of his fellows for that bright and shining light of the Democracy.

In 1862 DUFFY enlisted in BILLY WILSON'S regiment of "Avengers," and was elected Captain. When this regiment left New-York the City breathed freer and the Court calendar was materially lightened, Judges and juries were allowed a respite for a time at least. The natural propensities of this villian became apparent as soon as their voyage and march began, but the first noteworthy exploit was at Santa Rosa Island, where he fought a bloody duel with one of his Lieutenants, wounding him frightfully. Shortly afterward the regiment was transfered to New-Orleans, where an excellent opportunity was given for him to develope his blood-thirsty desires in a fresh community. In one of his drunken sprees, and shortly after his arrival, he shot two men for expressing their Union sentiments, and for the further reason that they would not sing the "Bonnie Blue Flag" when ordered by him to do so. Gen. BUTLER, who was then in command at New-Orleans, on learning of this outrage, stripped DUFFY of his uniform, and for a time imprisoned him, and finally dismissed him from the service, and drove him out of the city. He returned to this City, and, in the Fall of 1867, without any cause or provocation, and, as he said at the time, "to keep his hand in," shot a gas-fitter in the employ of GEO. H. KITCHEN. At the time DUFFY was passing down Prince-street, and the shooting took place directly opposite the Eighth Precinct Station-house. He was of course arrested, and of course admitted to bail, and that was the last of that case.

His next exploit was in connection with the notorious FRANK MCCORMICK, and occurred in 1868. This precious pair of vagabonds entered a restaurant kept by a respectable German and his wife, at the corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets, when they called for food and drink, and when they had finished refused to pay for the same. The proprietor remonstrated with them, when one of them seized an ice-pick, and stabbed the poor German in the eye, the weapon penetrating his brain, killing him instantly. He and MCCORMICK then fled and remained away until suddenly the wife of the murdered man, who was the only witness against them, disappeared in a most mysterious manner. They then returned to the City, and DUFFY, a short time after, as he was walking down Houston-street, shot a peaceable colored barber named DANIEL VARRICK, who was also walking in the same street. For this he was arrested, gave bail, and as on a previous occasion the case was never called for trial. The above are specified cases, but the Police records, if not destroyed or "doctored" would show that this PATRICK DUFFY has been arrested night after night, for months, charged with riotous and disorderly conduct, but of course his case never went further than the Station-house to which he was taken. PATRICK DUFFY is the distinguished brother of Ex-Alderman PETE DUFFY, and is a brother-in-law of BILLY WILSON. Up to the time of the last election of members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, DUFFY was a prominent member representing the Fifth Ward. Chafing under his confinement in Sing Sing, he demanded of his friends a pardon. He wanted to breathe the pure atmosphere, and again go forth to slay with knife and pistol. Gov. HOFFMAN was approached by some of the lesser lights of Tammany to grant a pardon. But he was deaf to their entreaties. Finding they did not have the favor or influence sufficient to carry their ends, the Boss was appealed to. He responded to the call, and associating with him Senator CAULDWELL and "BOB" EDMONDS, a Justice of the Peace at Mount Vernon, the trio sought and obtained a private interview with our immaculate (!) Governor and would-be President. The interview is represented to have been a peculiar one. HOFFMAN at first refusing to listen to the propositions. The screws were put on. He asked for time to consider. He asked the "Boss" to weigh the matter, but the latter had come to conquer: the Fifth Ward must be propitiated. A truce of two hours was agreed upon. At the expiration of the time the Governor yielded, but with the provision that DUFFY must leave the State and the United States, never to return. Armed with the pardon, BOB EDWARDS, a Justice of the Peace, started for Auburn Prison, to which DUFFY had been transferred, and at 11 o'clock on the night of Friday, April 7, the prison door swung open, and DUFFY, clad in a new suit of clothing, and accompanied by his friend, BOB EDWARDS, took the express for New-York, arriving on Saturday morning.

In the meantime the news of his pardon had been transmitted to the interested parties here, who secured a first-class cabin passage to Liverpool for him. He quietly embarked, and with Tunds amply lined by his associates and friends, he will soon be walking a free man among his friends and relatives in Ireland. The public will now WARE to KNOW how Gov. HOFFMAN can furnish a just reason for the releasing of this scoundrel, and it will require more than usual showing of cause to remove the suspicion that he is not armed body and soul by Boss TWEED and his corrupt Ring.

A Burglar Sent to Prison for Seventeen Years.

Judge BEDFORD presided at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, in the absence of Recorder HACKETT, who was ill. PATRICK FOLEY pleaded guilty to breaking into the house of HENRY A. HEISER, in Eighth-avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, on the 21st inst., with intent to steal. Judge BEDFORD sent him to prison for seventeen years.

Cruelty to Animals Punished.

JOHN BURNS, driver of stage No. 410 of the Broadway and Fifth-avenue line, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, by the Superintendent of the Prevention to Cruelty to Animals Society, for driving a very lame horse. BURNS swore he would drive the horse as often as he liked, and was very abusive. Judge COX committed him for trial in default of $300 bail.

Mr. WARREN L. ROSE, builder, of No. 85 Jane-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by order of Judge COX, to answer a complaint made by a neighbor, of cruelly beating and ill-treating one of his horses. The complainant, MARY BELL, stated that ROSE was in the habit of whipping the horse in question out of the stable into the street, and holding him by the head, lashing the animal with all his strength for twenty minutes or half an hour. Sometimes the poor animal would fall to the ground exhausted. This brutality had been going on for some weeks nearly every day. The only excuse ROSE had to offer was that the horse was balky. Judge COX committed him for trial.

JOBS OF THE RING.

Distribution of Over $800,000 Worth of Patronage by Tweed.

The "Boss" distributed over $800,000 worth of Ring patronage to contractors yesterday. The character of the work which is to be performed has been fully designated by the phrase as "infamous jobs" by an attaché of one of one of the Public Departments during a private conversation. His name is withheld from publication for obvious reasons. Six of the jobs are for repaving portions of streets with Belgian pavement, which many of the property-owners who will be required to pay for it do not desire or consider of any material benefit to their property. The six jobs will cost them in the aggregate about $117,000. The holders of real estate in Harlem will be assessed $453,850 for the privilege of having a new sewer. The following shows the kind of work is to be done, with the names of the contractors and the amount, and the time in which it is to be done:

No. 1.—For paving Hudson-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, with Belgian pavement, to JAMES F. REYNS at $23,076; time, ninety days.

No. 2.—For paving Hudson-street, from Washington to West-street, with Belgian pavement, to MATT. BAIRD at $2,670; time, twelve days.

No. 3.—For paving Reade-street, from Washington to West-street, with Belgian pavement, to MATT. BAIRD at $3,147; time, fifteen days.

No. 4.—For paving South-street, from Montgomery to Corlears-street, with Belgian pavement, to MATT. BAIRD at $42,420; time, ninety days.

No. 5.—For paving Mangin-street, from Houston to Stanton-street, with Belgian pavement, to MATT. BAIRD at $3,040; time, fifteen days.

No. 6.—For paving Corlears-street, from South to Water-street, with Belgian pavement, to MATT. BAIRD at $6,732; time, twelve days.

No. 7.—For sewer called in One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Harlem River to Fifth-avenue, to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to Seventh-avenue, and branches in Second, Fourth and Fifth avenues, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Thirteenth, and One Hundred and Twentieth streets, to WM. BAIRD at $433,850; time, 1,000 days.

No. 8.—For sewer in One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Harlem River, to ALLEN & HENRY at $11,607; time, ninety days.

No. 9.—For sewer in Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between First and Third avenues, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, to R. MCCHESNEY at $15,220; time, fifty-two days.

No. 10.—For sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Manhattan and Lawrence streets, and Lawrence-street, between Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to PAT FARLEY at $7,662 50; time, fifty days.

No. 11.—For sewer in Third-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, to R. MCCHESNEY, at $2,222 50; time, twenty days.

No. 12.—For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues, to M. DONHOHUE, at $18,693; time, 300 days.

No. 13.—For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Second and Eighth avenues, to ARTHUR MCEWEN, at $13,833; time, ninety days.

No. 14.—For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Eighth and New avenues, to DANIEL TONE, at $22,561; time, 200 days.

No. 15.—For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Harlem River, to JOSEPH PICARD, at $22,227; time 200 days.

No. 16.—For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to MICHAEL GARVIN, at $6,259; time, eighty days.

No. 18.—For flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, to MICHAEL MAHONY, Jr., at $1,579 80; time, six days.

No. 19.—For furnishing this Department with vitrified salt, glazed sewer and drain pipes and invert blocks, to WM. NELSON, Jr., at $148,953.

Total, $924,917 80.

Henry Bergh and the Brooklyn Board of Health.

Yesterday the Brooklyn Board of Health received a letter from Mr. HENRY BERGH, giving the name of a gentleman who wrote to him concerning the condition of the Bushwick cattle-pens, and the cruelties practiced therein. Mr. BERGH says in his letter that the statements were made to him at first with a request that he would not publish the name of his informant, who prefered that the facts should be obtained by personal inspection. The informant has since, however, given Mr. BERGH full permission to use his name, and is prepared to come forward and give testimony on a matter which he considers of vital importance to the public. The gentleman refered to is Mr. C. W. BISHOP, General Ticket and Freight Agent of the South-side Railway of Long Island. With regard to the swill-milk question, Mr. BERGH says that he has so often exposed the condition of the stables and the cruelties enacted therein to the residents of Brooklyn, and prosecuted the offenders without any favorable result, that he feels reluctant to renew the contests without first receiving some assurance that the Judges and juries of the city desire to have the nuisance abated. He begs of the Board of Health to at once thoroughly investigate the matter of the cattle-pens and slaughter-houses complained of by Mr. BISHOP.

Mr. BERGH is quite prepared, notwithstanding previous labor in vain, to take up the subject and wage war upon the swill-milk dealers and the diseased-cattle slaughterers, and all he asks is that when he brings the offenders into Court, justice shall be done, and an example set before the scoundrels who, with their swill-milk and putrid meat, spread disease and death among the people. There is no encouragement for him to persevere in his work, when, after the trouble and valuable time wasted in making raids and arresting these men, they are brought up for trial and are allowed to get off free, owing to party or political influence. Let the Judges and juries stand by him in his excellent work, and HENRY BERGH and his squad of men will make short work of this crying evil.

Capital and Labor—Discussions of the Knights of St. Crispin.

A mass-meeting of the International Grand Knights of St. Crispin was held at Cooper Institute last evening. The attendance was not as large as was anticipated. Mr. MICHAEL FERGUSON was nominated President. After making a few remarks he introduced Coroner NELSON W. YOUNG, who made a disguised political speech.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of establishing an anti-coolie league, and of employing legal measures to oppose the introduction of coolie labor and protect the rights of working men. Mr. MCLOUGHLIN then made an address, in which he said the working classes did not object to the coolie coming here to live and work, but they did object to having the price of labor put down to the level of that of coolies. The working classes could swallow them up, ignorant as they were.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of Massachusetts, remarked that he could find no fault with Mr. VANDERBILT or Mr. STEWART because they were rich, but he did find fault with the system that allows them to become worth $80,000,000 or $70,000,000. He hoped to see the day when capital in the hands of selfish men should no longer tell the working men to work twelve hours a day, and when men should rule instead of churches or party.

After an address by Mr. SHEEHAN, of California, the meeting adjourned.

Concert in Aid of the Christian Brothers of Paris.

A grand concert was given last night at Steinway Hall, by the students of the "Christian Brothers," of this City, in aid of the members of that order in Paris, who have lost all their property in the war, and are now in great distress. The programme consisted of orchestral music, declamation, vocal solos and choruses, performed by about 150 voices, mainly those of young boys. The address of the evening was by Hon. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Assistant District-Attorney. He stated in the course of his remarks, that the Brothers now had in this City sixteen schools, comprising between 2,000 and 3,000 boys, besides three large academies for the higher grades of preparatory study, and a college. These are carried on by one hundred teaching brothers, assisted by twenty lady teachers. Among the large audience, last evening, were Vicar-General STARRS, Father QUINN, Father BALLOMARD, of Montreal, and others. A second entertainment will be given to-night at the same place, at which Rev. M. J. O'FARRELL, of St. Peter's, will deliver the closing address.

Search for the Murderer Duignan.

The Police of Elizabeth are still on the trail of the murderer DUIGNAN. On Monday night Capt. GARELAND and six officers made a descent on a house in Clinton-street, Elizabethport, where the fugitive was reported to be in concealment. They did not find him, and for the present, at least, there appears to be no clue to his whereabouts.

Final Meeting of the Peace Jubilee Committee—Formation of a National Organization—A National Convention Proposed.

The General Fest Committee of the late German Peace Jubilee, Ex-Gov. (SALOMON presiding, held a meeting at Liederkranz Hall, last night. After a report by the Executive Committee, the Treasurer, Consul KUEHNE, submitted the financial report, showing that the receipts amounted to $7,209 96; the expenses were $5,387 56, leaving a surplus of $1,822 40. The expenses of the festival include $672 27 for the procession; $624 97 for the reception and review at the City Hall; $3,309 42 for the grand platform on Tompkins-square; $392 75 for printing, and $427 16 for miscellaneous expenses, including $63 50 for a dispatch to the German Parliament and Prince BISMARCK on the day of the jubilee. The Treasurer was directed to remit the remaining funds to the Central Relief Bureau at Berlin. Dr. GEBER, on behalf of the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Executive Committee, submitted a plan for the organization of a German national organization for the City and vicinity of New-York with the ultimate view of calling a German national convention, when similar organizations shall have been formed in other parts of the Union. The management of the affairs of the National Verein is to be centered in a General Committee, and it was proposed that the General Peace Fest Committee constitute itself a temporary General Committee. The report after considerable debate was finally, with several modifications and amendments, adopted.

The Disappearance of Gen. Lawrence—The Names of His Bondsmen—His Purchase Through Duncan, Sherman & Co. of 5-20 Bonds.

Up to the present moment no news has been received as to the whereabouts of Gen. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, United States Pension Agent, who left this City for Chicago, on the 14th of March, and passed some days a week later at the Sherman House, in that city, from which place he wrote to his wife that he was forced to go into the country, but would write to her again on his return. It was thought yesterday that a clue had been obtained to his intentions through the knowledge that a Treasury check of his for over $4,000 had been paid by him to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., the bankers. On application at the office of those gentlemen, Mr. SHERMAN stated that the General did not deposit with their firm, but had incidentally purchased through them some $4,000 worth of 5-20 bonds, within the last four months. It was surmised by an acquaintance of the General, that this money might have been employed in the purchase of letters of credit for Europe, particularly as he has many English relatives. However, the explanation of Mr. Sherman does away with the supposition of a visit to England. Telegraphic dispatches have been sent to Paris and London nevertheless, but no tidings have been received by his wife or friends; dispatches have been sent West with the same result. Many of the General's friends state that they cannot believe that the dashing soldier who so gallantly held Columbus against the large rebel force under Gen. FORREST, could so far forget his good reputation as to steal pension money. They believe that he can produce the receipts should he return, and imagine that he has locked them up for safety with some deposit company previous to sending them to Washington.

The names of his bondsmen are the cousins Messrs. HARGOUS, of South-street, each $50,000; his brother, RICHETTS LAWRENCE, $50,000, and AARON C. ALLEN, $25,000; total, $175,000. The amount of his deficiencies barely exceed $30,000.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood-purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of twenty years has proved this. Try them.

[Advertisement.]

Perfect fitting and elegant boots and shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, boys and children; the largest assortment of fine work in the City at low prices,

NEW STORE AND NEW STYLES.

BROOKS', No. 376 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. New store, No.1, 196 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth-street.

[Advertisement.]

All persons wishing to appear to advantage in a head-dress, at once comfortable and elegant, should lose no time in paying a visit to the well-known hat emporium of the world-renowned KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, where the stock is unlimited.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Col. Thos. G. Pitcher, of the First Infantry, has been relieved from duty as superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Col. Thos. H. Ruger, of the Eighteenth Infantry, has been detailed as Superintendent of the Military Academy, and will proceed there and assume charge on the 1st of September, relieving Col. Pitcher. Commander John H. Russell has been ordered to the Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard; Master Frederick A. Howes, to the Receiving-ship, New-York; Assistant Surgeon A. P. Morgan, to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Capt. Thos. H. Patterson, detached from the Washington Navy-yard, and appointed senior member of the Board relative to inventions. Capt. H. H. Davenport is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inventions. Capt. Reed Worden, detached from Mare Island Navy-yard and ordered as commander of the Monitor Canonicus. Lieut. Commander E. S. Breese, detached from the Navy Observatory and ordered as the Commander of the Monitor Tecumseh, relieving Commander Stanly, whose orders were countermanded. Lieut. Commander E. F. Day detached from the Tecumseh and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Boston detached from the Tecumseh and ordered to the Monadnock. Lieut. James T. Terrell, Engineers W. H. Jacques, J. F. Mansfield, William J. Barnett, L. E. Carmody and F. J. Cunningham, and Ensigns L. E. Bixler, R. M. Mason and D. B. Brown, detached from Kenosha and ordered to the Navy-Yard at New-York; Master E. W. Rooney detached from the Passaic, and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer Isaac Adams detached from the Pawtuxet and ordered to the Passaic; and placed on waiting orders.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 26.—*In steam-ship Holsatia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow and 3 children, Miss Tuecar, Chas. Alton, W. G. Hall, Miss Thomas, Miss Thomas, W. L. Williams, J. F. Vincent, A. Duvall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robond and child, 3 Misses Robond, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and 5 children, H. P. Beehen, J. G. Steeke, Mr. and Mrs. Child, G. A. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Barrowvir.

APRIL 26.—*In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—J. Holmes, lady and 5 children, Miss Holmes, H. Miller, F. Hogle, J. G. Stewart, O. Plock, J. W. Heritage, J. Friscel, S. S. Jones and lady, E. J. Cooley, Jr., and lady, F. P. Bickley, W. H. Macomber, W. McDermott, F. Brook, J. Melgares, lady, 4 children, maid and man servants, Miss Eusena, H. Davries, R. Watson, E. Davries, J. Wells, G. A. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Barrowcliff, C. B. Cornish, W. Greive, A. B. Brown, A. Wilson and lady, T. C. Wedderspoon, H. Bedlow, J. E. Crane, R. Westall, A. M. Hays, E. E. Salisbury and man servant, Miss Salisbury and maid servant, Mr. D. H. Wickham and lady, J. Wickham, Jr., T. B. Gould, C. Knox, Jr., H. G. Wheeler and servant, A. de Lasti and servant, T. Harris, lady, 3 children and servant, Lord Walsingham and servant, Col. Snow, Mr. A. Rotsund, W. H. Ross and child, P. Westfield, Mrs. Parson and child, Mrs. Pell and 3 servants, Miss. Rutherdorf and maid, Mrs. M. Hoppin, Mr. E. Hoppin, V. A. Sartori, Rev. W. France and lady, Miss F. Johnson, Miss J. Moir, Mrs. L. M. Carnes, 3 children and servant, Mr. Binney, A. Meakin, W. Walker, H. Sykes, J. Mackenzie, lady and servant, Miss R. Mackenzie, A. Mackenzie, E. O. Cedercrantzhiele, Mrs. Adler, 2 children and servant, R. W. Shepherd, Mr. Livingstone, lady, child and servant, Miss Willard, Miss Stazuss, T. Fleishmann, W. Sharples, J. Sharples, Jr., R. Fry, E. W. Barton, G. F. Sughetti, C. Lanier, J. Wolfe, lady and child, S. Herring, W. R. Jackson, IN. Lunding, C. H. R. Gosset, C. F. Brown, R. Harrison, W. C. Cox, Rev. W. J. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Hassan, M. Carrera, R. L. Greenshields, J. C. Fraser, J. Barnheim, C. J. Dixon, G. Willburn, C. Bowles and secretary, C. Romana, J. Proctor, Mr. Coleman, H. Geissler and lady, T. A. Littlewood.

APRIL 26.—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—R. Rathbone, D. F. Stanfield, Miss J. M. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. R. D. King, R. C. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. Alexander, W. Fowler, J. S. Niles, Miss Niles, Miss A. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thorn, Miss Mayna, Miss Pethram, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wykoff, J. Pine, Mrs. Anna M. Wistar, Miss L. J. Wistar, Miss R. A. Wistar, E. Alexander, G. C. Hansman, W. A. Burgess, G. F. Beers, A. Marks, D. Lawson, E. Espel, J. F. Smith, Mrs. S. G. McLaren, E. Knoeda, Mrs. M. N. Hogan and son, R. Yhana, H. J. Atoman, J. Arben, C. Descamette, R. L. Patterson, S. Gunice, T. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beligman, 3 children and servant, J. Willis, C. M. Kelley, F. Speak, F. A. Vite, J. Romanes, C. C. Wistar, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sinnott, 4 children and servant, Mr. Geller, Mr. Kelsey, J. Lawson, E. Espel, Kane, J. Nash, S. Penner, Miss Mary Nisley, Miss B. Walker, W. Alexander, D. McCarty, E. Dawson, E. L. Davies, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Hulbert, Dr. Paine, W. J. Mercer.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 26.—*In steam-ship Holsatia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow and 3 children, Miss Tuecar, Chas. Alton, W. G. Hall, Miss Thomas, Miss Thomas, W. L. Williams, J. F. Vincent, A. Duvall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robond and child, 3 Misses Robond, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and 5 children, H. P. Beehen, J. G. Steeke, Mr. and Mrs. Child, G. A. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Barrowcliff, C. B. Cornish, W. Greive, A. B. Brown, A. Wilson and lady, T. C. Wedderspoon, H. Bedlow, J. E. Crane, R. Westall, A. M. Hays, E. E. Salisbury and man servant, Miss Salisbury and maid servant, Mr. D. H. Wickham and lady, J. Wickham, Jr., T. B. Gould, C. Knox, Jr., H. G. Wheeler and servant, A. de Lasti and servant, T. Harris, lady, 3 children and servant, Lord Walsingham and servant, Col. Snow, Mr. A. Rotsund, W. H. Ross and child, P. Westfield, Mrs. Parson and child, Mrs. Pell and 3 servants, Miss. Rutherdorf and maid, Mrs. M. Hoppin, Mr. E. Hoppin, V. A. Sartori, Rev. W. France and lady, Miss F. Johnson, Miss J. Moir, Mrs. L. M. Carnes, 3 children and servant, Mr. Binney, A. Meakin, W. Walker, H. Sykes, J. Mackenzie, lady and servant, Miss R. Mackenzie, A. Mackenzie, E. O. Cedercrantzhiele, Mrs. Adler, 2 children and servant, R. W. Shepherd, Mr. Livingstone, lady, child and servant, Miss Willard, Miss Stazuss, T. Fleishmann, W. Sharples, J. Sharples, Jr., R. Fry, E. W. Barton, G. F. Sughetti, C. Lanier, J. Wolfe, lady and child, S. Herring, W. R. Jackson, IN. Lunding, C. H. R. Gosset, C. F. Brown, R. Harrison, W. C. Cox, Rev. W. J. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Hassan, M. Carrera, R. L. Greenshields, J. C. Fraser, J. Barnheim, C. J. Dixon, G. Willburn, C. Bowles and secretary, C. Romana, J. Proctor, Mr. Coleman, H. Geissler and lady, T. A. Littlewood.

APRIL 26.—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—R. Rathbone, D. F. Stanfield, Miss J. M. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. R. D. King, R. C. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. Alexander, W. Fowler, J. S. Niles, Miss Niles, Miss A. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thorn, Miss Mayna, Miss Pethram, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wykoff, J. Pine, Mrs. Anna M. Wistar, Miss L. J. Wistar, Miss R. A. Wistar, E. Alexander, G. C. Hansman, W. A. Burgess, G. F. Beers, A. Marks, D. Lawson, E. Espel, J. F. Smith, Mrs. S. G. McLaren, E. Knoeda, Mrs. M. N. Hogan and son, R. Yhana, H. J. Atoman, J. Arben, C. Descamette, R. L. Patterson, S. Gunice, T. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beligman, 3 children and servant, J. Willis, C. M. Kelley, F. Speak, F. A. Vite, J. Romanes, C. C. Wistar, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sinnott, 4 children and servant, Mr. Geller, Mr. Kelsey, J